The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30 1900 XXXIX—NO 24

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J H Hurt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier

HARDWARE.

S CHAAD CO, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO Manufacturers of Threshing Machines Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Cornelius, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	75
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 50
Corn	47
Oats	22-26
Clover Seed	4 25-4 50
Timothy Seed	125-150
Rye, per bu	$ 50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14-15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20-21
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	35-40
Beets, per doz. bunches	25
Apples	50-60
Cabbage, per dozen	30-35
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	60
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	18-20
Eggs	12
Chickens, live, apiece	25-30
Chickens, dressed	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	07
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Aug. 29.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 68@69c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 45@45½c; No 2 yellow ear, 48@48½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 29@29½c; No.2 white, 28@28½c; extra No. 3 white, 27½@28c; regular No. 3, 27@27½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, new, $14.00@14.50; No. 2 do, $13.00@13.50; No. 1 clover mixed hay, $13.50@14.50; No. 1 clover hay, $13.50@14.50; No. 1 prairie hay, $8.50@9.00.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25c; creamery, in tubs, 24@24½c; Ohio, 21½@22c; dairy, 15@19c; low grade, 14@16c

EGGS—Fresh candled, 15½@16c; southern eggs, 13½@14½c.

CHEESE — Full cream Ohio, 10¾@11c; three-quarters, 9¾@10c; New York state full cream, new, 11½@12c; Ohio Swiss, 12c 13½c; Wisconsin, 14½@15c; five-pound bricheese, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 11½@12c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 55@60c per pair; large, fat, 80@90c; per pound, 10@11c; springers, 11@12c per pound; turkeys per pound, 8@8½c; dressed, 13@14c; dressed chickens, 12@13c; drawn, 14@15c; geese, live, 75@$1.00 pair; dressed, 8@9c per pound; ducks, live, 8@9c pound; dressed, 11½@12c.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market steady. Extra heavy, $5.60@5.80; prime, $5.40@5.60; good, $5.15@5.30; tidy, $5.00@5.15; good grass cattle, $4.70@5.00; fair grass cattle, $4.50@4 70; fair grass cattle, light, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; heifers, $3.00@4.85; oxen, $2.50@4.50; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.00; common to good fat cows, $2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, $35.00@48.00; fair cows and springers, $20.00@30.00; bologna cows, $10.00@15.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; market steady. Prime light and pigs, $5.70@5.75; heavy Yorkers and light mediums, $5.65@5.70; heavy mediums, $5.55@5.60; heavy hogs, $5.40@5 45; roughs, $3.00@4.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light; market stronger on best grades; others steady Choice wethers, $4.30@4.40; good, $4.15@4.25; fair mixed, $3.25@4.00; common ,$1.50@2.50; choice lambs, $5 60@5.80; common to good, $3.25@5.25; veal calves, $6.50@7.50; heavy and thin, $4.00@5 00.

Cincinnati, Aug. 29.

HOGS—Active at $4.45@5.40.

CATTLE—Steady at $3.15@5.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep dull at $2.00@3.85. Lambs strong at $3.75@6.00.

New York, Aug. 29.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 80¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 78½c in elevator; No. 1 northern Duluth, 84⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 87⅝c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market firmer; No. 2, 46¾c f. o. b. afloat and 45¾c in elevator.

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	119½	120½	119¾	120½
American Tobacco	93	93¾	92¾	93⅜
Atchison (Pfd.)	70⅛	70¾	70½	70¾

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
Sept	74½	75⅝	74⅛	75
Oct	75	76	75	75⅞
Corn.				
Sept	40	41	39¾	41
Oct	38⅞	39⅝	38⅝	39½
Oats.				
Sept	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
Oct	22⅛	22½	22	22½
Pork.				
Sept	10 95	10 95	10 90	11 00
Lard				
Sept	6 70	6 70	6 65	6 65

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle strong, $5.50@6.00; hogs lower; $4.75@5.40.

TOLEDO, Aug. 29.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 77½.

NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN.

Such a Report Current at St. Petersburg.

ATTEMPT TO MINE OUR LEGATION.

Boxers Said to Have Approval of Those In Authority In Their Attack on Foreigners—Li Hung Chang Held as a Hostage—Bits of News and Gossip.

London, Aug. 29.—A Reuter dispatch, dated Peking, Aug. 15, and sent by post to Shanghai, describes scenes of appalling desolation and destruction in Legation street. All the houses of foreigners were riddled with shells, burned or blown up. An attempt was made to mine the American legation. A shaft was sunk at the top of the wall 15 feet deep and was then continued as a tunnel, with a sharp slope in the direction of the legation. Apparently the Chinese did not have time to finish it.

The Siecle's report of a defeat suffered by the allies is everywhere discredited.

The Chinese legation in St. Petersburg has received news that peace negotiations have already begun.

The Peking correspondent of The Daily News, in a dispatch dated Aug. 17, asserts that there are thousands of instances going to show that the Boxers were approved by the imperial officials in their indescribable ferocity.

London, Aug. 29. — The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, says:

"There are reports of continued aggression by "Black Flags" on North river and of deliberate destruction of mission property."

LI HUNG CHANG A PRISONER

Correspondence Between Powers as to His Right to Negotiate.

Paris, Aug. 29.—Admiral Courrejolles, the French commander in Chinese waters, has cabled to the navy department here that a council of the admirals has notified the foreign legations at Peking that it has been decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the opening of negotiations between the powers and China.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The sufficiency of Li Hung Chang's credentials as a plenipotentiary to conclude a settlement with the powers on behalf of China is a subject for active telegraphic communication among the powers. It was stated positively that so far the issue was still open. Some of the powers have taken the ground that Li Hung Chang no longer represents anything tangible; that the fleeing Chinese emperor and empress dowager are powerless to carry out any pledge, but none of them had, so far as can be learned upon inquiry here, finally decided this important question beyond recall.

VON KETTELER'S WIDOW.

She Will Be Escorted by Gen. Ceaffee to a Place of Safety.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The war department received the following:

"Taku, China (no date).

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Have offered assistance to Baroness von Ketteler. Will furnish her transportation and escort to Tien Tsin in a few days. Have offered transportation accommodations to Nagasaki also. Chaffee."

Baroness von Ketteler, the widow of the murdered German minister to China, is an American, being the daughter of President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central railroad, whose home is in Detroit, Mich.

WILL WINTER IN CHINA.

Americans Being Provisioned For a Long Stay In the Flowery Kingdom.

Tien Tsin, Aug. 24, via Taku, Aug. 27.—Officers who have arrived here from Pekin report that General Chaffee is making all the necessary preparations to maintain 15,000 men through the winter. Fifteen of the American wounded, including the marines wounded during the siege of the legations, have arrived here by boat from Peking.

Marquis Ito to Return to the Helm.

Yokohama, Aug. 11, via San Francisco,, Aug. 29.—The probability of Marquis Ito's early accession to power with a strong party organization behind him is daily increasing. It is felt on all sides that in the coming readjustment of Chinese affairs he is the one man to cope with the situation, his influence being almost as great in China as in his own country. On the retirement of the present premier, Marquis Yamagata, it is rumored that the latter will be raised to the rank of prince.

Whereabouts of Emperor and Empress.

London, Aug. 29. — A special dispatch from Shanghai said the Chinese officials there have informed the foreign consuls that the emperor, the dowager empress and Prince Tuan have arrived in the neighborhood of Tai Yuan Fu. Tai Yuan is the capital of the province of Shensi, adjoining the province of Chili, and is about 240 miles southwest of Peking.

Goebel Election Law to Be Modified.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug.29.—Legislature, now in session, will modify the Goebel election law as nearly as possible to suit the views of voters of all parties.

Wife of a G. A. R. Man Dead.

Toledo, Aug. 29.—Mrs. W. I. Squire, wife of W. I. Squire, prominent in G. A. R. circles and now in Chicago, died suddenly.

BOERS LAST STAND.

Again Defeated, They Are Retreating, Enemy Too Numerous.

London, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 27, said: "It is stated that fighting with Botha's commandoes was resumed this morning. The Boers' lines were broken and the enemy is falling back. The British casualties are reported to be considerable."

The general attack of the Boer position began on Sunday. In the preliminary operations of the previous few days the Boers had chosen a line of defense of great natural strength, stronger, in fact, than any they have held since they fell back from Tugela.

Some experts think that this is really General Botha's last stand, and that if defeated here he will be completely crushed. Lord Roberts' superiority in numbers is so great that he may probably attempt to work around the Boers and to drive them from their position by menacing their line of retreat. To judge from previous experience, it is unlikely that the Boers would stay long enough to permit the maneuver to be accomplished.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS DRY.

No Spiritous Liquors Can Be Sold There Lawfully.

Honolulu, Aug. 21, via San Francisco, Aug. 29.—The discovery has been made that by the wording of the territorial bill congress has made an enactment that absolutely prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in the territory of Hawaii. In section 55 of the territorial bill are the words, "nor shall spirituous nor intoxicating liquors be sold except under such regulations and restrictions as the territorial legislature shall provide."

The territorial legislature has not met yet and cannot meet for some months, unless there is a special session, hence no regulations at all have been made or provided. If the old rules and restrictions are void the penalties for violating them fall with them, and Hawaii is for the time being a "wide open country."

A SATISFACTORY INCREASE

Complaints of Imperfect Census Not So Numerous as Usual.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The cities of the United States, so far as the census office has yet given out the figures, show a very healthy and satisfactory rate of increase of population during the past ten years. The percentage of increase ranges from 9.77 for Cincinnati to 61.88 for Toledo. The three cities which have increased the most rapidly are Toledo, Indianapolis and Chicago.

Nearly all the cities, it is stated at the census office, are very well satisfied with the count, though it is probable that all of them expected a somewhat better showing than the census has given them. The complaints of an imperfect census are declared to be few in comparison with the experience of the census offic in previous years.

Will Now Have to Pay the Piper.

New York, Aug. 29. — Seven claims for damages against the city have been filed with Comptroller Coler by colored men, who assert they were clubbed without cause by the police in the recent race riots. Six claims are for $15,000 each, and the seventh for $25,000. The filing of them is the preliminary step to bringing action against the city in the supreme court.

Synod of Lutheran Churches.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 29.—The district synod of the Wartburg synod of Lutheran churches of the United States met here. The district embraces Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. The president of the district, Rev. W. Rosentegle, of Carthage, Ill., preached the opening sermon.

Ancient Order United Workmen.

Piqua, O., Aug. 29. — The grand lodge of Ohio Ancient Order of United Workmen convened yesterday in its twenty-eighth session, Grand Master Fred D'Honau, of Cincinnati, presiding. It was determined by unanimous vote to meet in Findlay next year.

Hydrophobia Epidemic Predicted.

Charleroi, Pa., Aug. 29.—The mad dog which terrorized this vicinity several days last week was finally killed at Brownsville. The carcass will be brought here and examined. Dr. A. G. Hoen, of Pasteur institute, New York, has arrived.

Allies Advancing Northward.

Vienna, Aug. 29.—The commander of the Austrian armored cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresa, in a dispatch from Che Foo, which is not dated, reports that Russian and Japanese troops are advancing northward from Peking.

Lord Roberts Succeeds Gen. Wolseley.

London, Aug. 29.—The Daily Mail this morning claims to have the highest authority for the assertion that Lord Roberts has already succeeded Lord Wolseley as commander in chief of the British army.

Hazelton, Pa., Aug. 29.—The United Mine Workers' convention adjourned last evening. The miners will strike if concessions are not granted within ten days. The trouble will involve 140,000, over 40,000 of whom belong to the union.

Choynski-Maher Fight Off.

New York, Aug. 29.—The heavyweight fight between Peter Maher and Joe Choynski, which was to have taken place at the Broadway Athletic club last night, had to be declared off on account of Choynski's sickness.

Republicans Named Newton.

Warren, O., Aug. 29.—Republicans of Trumbull and Mahoning counties, comprising the Twenty-third district, yesterday nominated North Newton, of Boardman, for member of the state board of equalization.

EYEING EACH OTHER.

Powers' Future Policy In the Orient.

OFFICIAL MESSAGES INTERRUPTED

The "Open Door Policy" of the United States to Be Adhered To—Still In the Dark as to the Real Situation at Peking and Tien Tsin—Long Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, Aug. 29. — After the cabinet meeting Tuesday it was announced that the government was in a waiting attitude regarding the Chinese situation. The lack of late advices from Peking and the failure of the powers to show their hands as to future policy makes it necessary for this government to await developments. The administration considers it of the greatest importance that in the negotiations for a settlement of the Chinese difficulty all the powers should act in unison and harmony, and its efforts are being directed to that end. The powers, however, seem slow to declare themselves. Several replies have been receivd to the instructions sent to our ambassadors and ministers last week, asking them to sound the governments to which they were accredited on two propositions—first, the willingness of these governments to accept the sufficiency of Li Hung Chang's credentials to treat with the powers for a settlement, and, second, to ascertain if possible what the future policy of each power is to be. Regarding the latter inquiry, the replies thus far have developed nothing. The powers appear to be watching each other without definite or fixed purpose as yet of their own. With regard to the first inquiry, Great Britain and Russia are agreed that Earl Li's credentials are sufficient. Germany, however, takes a firm stand against the sufficiency of his credentials, and is the only power at yet which has returned a flatfooted dissension. The attitude of the United States is that his credentials appear authentic. They were promulgated by what appeared to be a genuine Imperial edict, duly transmitted through the accredited Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, and the United States is willing to accept them at their face value, at least for the present. The administration, from the advices it has received, does not credit the rumors that Russia, Japan and Germany intend to declare war against China, and it is willing to accept all disclaimers of ulterior purposes on the part of the powers. Just what would be done in case some of the powers began war for the purpose of territorial aggrandizement is not known and the administration is not disposed to cross that bridge until it reaches it. But a member of the cabinet Tuesday stated that if any of the European powers entered upon such a program it probably would be reminded by the United States that it had agreed to "the open-door" policy, by which all the powers are to be placed upon an equal footing, and that if territory were acquired under the agreement we would be entitled to the same privileges in the matter of trade, etc., as the conqueror.

The president and the cabinet are as much in the dark regarding the date when the dispatches of Minister Conger and General Chaffee left Peking as is the general public. They can find no explanation for the fact that they have come through Peking without dates, except that they evidently were sent by courier to Taku, and that cablegrams are relayed 18 times after leaving the latter point. They may have been sent from Taku without Peking date or they may have lost the date en route. Internal evidence was found in late dispatches received from them that tended to demonstrate that some person or persons had been purposely delaying the messages coming from Peking and Tien Tsin to Washington. It is also suspected that our messages may have been injuriously tampered with. The cabinet came to the conclusion that if any Chinese persons have interfered with the dispatches and the interference must have occurred on the wires between Che Foo and Shanghai, and it was determined to reopen direct communication by means of a war vessel. Either the New Orleans or the Princeton, now at Shanghai, will be sent at once to Che Foo, where the military cable system begins free from Chinese interference.

The administration has nothing to confirm the alarmist rumors regarding the situation at Peking. Admiral Remey reports nothing disquieting, and it is assumed that if there was any prospect of the allies being attacked and hemmed in he would be in a position to hear of it, and would promptly report it to Washington.

The cabinet meeting last 2 hours and 20 minutes, the absentees being Secretaries Hay, Long, Wilson and Attorney General Griggs.

YELLOW JACK IN CUBA.

But the Disease Does Not Seem Malignant as Formerly.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service Tuesday received a telegram from the chief quarantine officer of Cuba, stating that during the month of August, up to the 26th, there have been 201 cases of yellow fever reported at Havana and 34 death. Many of the cases were very mild. There were 11 new cases on the 27th.

On account of the mildness of the cases and their short duration the surgeon general has wired the various quarantine stations on the Atlantic and gulf coasts to use particular care to detect such cases.

Greene County Postmaster.

Washington, Aug. 29.—G. W. Marshall was appointed postmaster at Time, Greene county, Pa.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

The Bull Interests Have an Inning—Sugar Rallied Slightly on Reported Rise in Price of Raw Material.

New York, Aug. 29.—The accumulation of a short interest during the steady decline which had continued for rather more than a week offered an opportunity Tuesday for a turn by the bulls against the bear interest. There was continued pressure against Sugar in the opening dealings, but the stock rallied 1¾ on a correction in the European sugar cables, showing a rise instead of a decline in the price of raw sugars. The anthracite coalers also showed some heaviness on fears of labor troubles. American Hoop preferred weakened sharply, but the iron and steel stocks generally were pretty steady on the favorable reports of the trade outlook. Brooklyn Transit advanced on covering, but eased off at the last. The volume of merchandise exports from New York for the week of $13,135,690, an increase of $6,277,963 over last week, may offer the explanation.

There was no feature in the bond market and the price movement continued irregular. Total sales, par value, $645,000. U. S. 4s declined 2 per cent in the bid price.

Pride of the American Navy.

Boston, Aug. 29.—There is a new queen of the American navy, the United States battleship Alabama, which yesterday won the title in one of the most magnificent speed trials yet held in the history of the navy. Her average speed for four hours' continuous steaming was 17 knots, a figure not quite as high as that made by the Iowa, but notable from the fact that it gave an idea of the yet undeveloped power in this latest product of American shipbuilders.

C. M. B. A. In Session at Wilkesbarre.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 29. — The twelfth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association opened Tuesday morning in this city. Nearly 200 delegates, representing 187 branches, are in attendance. The membership of the order throughout the country is now 60,000, and during the 12 years of its existence it has paid out for benefits over $8,000,000.

Disposition of Italian Suspects.

New York, Aug. 29.—The Italian, Guida, who arrived in this country two weeks ago on the Kaiser Welhelm II, in company with the alleged anarchist, Maresca, an other Italian, was ordered excluded on instructions from the treasury department. He will be deported to Europe. Maresca's case has not been decided.

A GRAND STREET PAGEANT.

36,000 G. A. R. Men Pass In Review Witnessed by a Million People.

Chicago, Aug. 29—For 4½ hours the thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic passed in review before their leaders, and before probably a million spectators, packed in almost solid masses along the four miles of the line of parade. It marked the climax of the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the association of veterans who filled the pages of history with deeds of heroism during the weary years of the Civil War, and was, according to Commander in Chief Shaw, the greatest parade since that day in Washington, when the hundreds of thousands of veterans, the most powerful army on earth, marched in review to their final disbandment.

Probably 50,000 members of the army of veterans took part in the parade. For exactly four hours and 20 minutes, most of the time with ranks almost perfectly aligned, but occasionally faltering under the burden of the years, they filed past the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue, saluting as they marched by General Nelson A. Miles, Commander in Chief Shaw, General Daniel E. Sickles and the Spanish minister, Duke d'Arcos.

An encampment of the Blue and Gray, an ornanization which shall include every man who fought for his principles, north and south, to be held in 1901, is the dream of a large number of the followers of the flag in '61, and the effort is to be made to secure the adoption of a resolution looking to that end, when the veterans meet to elect a commander in chief. The proposition simply put is, "Let us kiss and make up."

CROKER STILL IN CONTROL.

His Forces Appear to Have Won at the Primaries Yesterday.

New York, Aug. 29.—Partial returns from the primary elections held in the various counties of the state Tuesday indicate that Richard Croker will control the Democratic state convention, to be held at Saratoga on Sept. 11.

The Croker forces won the first round in the battle against the friends of Comptroller Coler, led by ex-Senator Hill. Mr. Hill and Mr. Coler, however, do not regard the result of the primaries conclusive, and the battle will be fought out in the convention. Mr. Croker, however, says the result is final and that no candidate for governor from Greater New York can be nominated.

Oleo Must Be Plainly Marked.

Washington, Aug. 29.—By direction of the secretary of war, General Wood has issued an order relating to the use of oleomargarine in Cuba. It directs that all oleomargarine imported into the island shall have the word plainly marked in plain Roman letters, and that it shall be continuously in and sold from packages so marked. No tax is placed upon oleomargarine going into Cuba.

Constitutionality to Be Tested.

Boston, Aug. 29.—Counsel has been retained to argue before the United States supreme court the question of the legality of recently enacted laws disfranchising the negro in many southern states.

Prominent Clevelander Dead.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 29.—E. C. Parmalee, for many years past general agent of the Cleveland Humane society until he was compelled to retire by reason of ill health, died at an early hour this morning, aged 73 years.

AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Standard Oil Company Being Investigated.

AN INQUIRY INTO ITS OPERATIONS.

Many of the Chief Witnesses Are Away From Home—An Old Foe of the Big Corporation on the Stand—Result Will Be Watched With Interest.

New York, Aug. 29.—Attorney General C. J. Smyth, of Nebraska, who is in the east for the purpose of taking testimony regarding the operations of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, opened the hearing in New York Tuesday. Mr. Smyth was appointed by the supreme court of Nebraska as one of two referees to find out all he could concerning th operations of the Standard Oil company, the info mation to be used in an inquiry as to whether the company, which does a large business in Nebraska, is or is not a trust, the state having a stringent law against trusts.

Mr. Smyth was anxious to examine John D. Rockefeller, H. M. Flageler and W. H. Tilford, all connected with the Standard Oil company, but was informed that the gentlemen were not in the city. He says he will await their return. Meanwhile Mr. Smyth began proceedings by calling as a witness George Rice, who at one time was in the oil business at Marietta, O., and has been fighting the Standard Oil company for a number of years, claiming they forced him out of business. Mr. Rice, in his testimony, gave figures purporting to be the cost of piping and refining the crude oil and the cost of carrying it to Nebraska, and claimed that it could be sold at a profit for 4½ cents a gallon in Nebraska by the carload. He said the present price of oil was 5½ cents for export and 8½ cents for wholesale dealers in the United States.

A. J. Eddy, of Chicago, who was present at the hearing for the Standard Oil company, asked Mr. Rice if it was not true that the Standard Oil trust had not been dissolved in 1892. Mr. Rice's reply was that the dissolution was a farce.

Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was also present as a representative of the Standard Oil company.

ATTACK ON GEN. WOOD.

Bitterly Assails the American, Charging Him With Hypocricy.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 29.—The Cubano Libre, the organ of the black party, and a fierce opponent of everything American, outdid itself Tuesday in an article referring to the utterances of Governor General Wood during his recent visit to this city. "This Canton doctor, with pretensions to diplomacy," says the Cubano Libre, "is a master in the art of hypocrisy. He advises us to put aside all political divisions, on the ground that the United States government is about to give independence to Cuba.

"We charge him with being in collusion with the Republican party to ignore our protests against the illegal registration o electors and to incite us to a bloody conflict, thus enabling the United States to take despotic measures and to continue the American occupation indefinitely.

"We shall maintain battle against this faction of renegades until no American bayonets are in Cuba to protect them. Then there will be time to punish the traitors."

Griest Family Decimated by Death.

Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 29.—Rebecca Walton Griest, widow of Mayor Ellwood Griest, and mother of W. W. Griest, secretary of the commonwealth, died, aged 82 years. Secretary Griest is the only survivor of the family, having lost by death within six months his father, mother and only brother.

Stone-Gobin Dispute.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 29.—Governor Stone and Lieutenant Governor Gobin have fallen out over the appointment of Major General Charles Miller. Mutual friends will try to bring about a reconciliation.

No More Troops Needed In China.

Washington, Aug. 29. — The First United States cavalry, which arrived at Kobe, Japan, en route to China, has been diverted to Manila.

Mrs. Dr. Wright Dead.

Watzka, Ill., Aug. 29. — Mrs. Dr. Wright, brought here from Gilman, Ill., died at 3 p. m. from the effects of her wound.

Official Chinese Leaving Berlin.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—Eight members of the Chinese legation have started for home.

EVENTS BRIEFLY NARRATDE

San Francisco's (Cal.) population is 342,782.

Peru, Ill., has prohibited lovemaking on the streets.

The national fraternal congress is in session at Boston.

New battleship Alabama has made 17 knots per hour.

Patriotic Sons of America are in session at Lebanon, Pa.

Owing to trouble in Persia, the shah's visit to Europe will be curtailed.

A 3 year-old son of Albert Vogle, Findley, O., found drowned in a cistern.

Soldiers in Columbus, O., barracks will retire at 9 p. m. hereafter instead of 11.

R. G. Dun is seriously ill at his summer villa at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island.

Young women of Trenton, N. J., will have a woodsawing match to help along a church.

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STUDY IN BRAINS.

IT IS QUALITY AND NOT SIZE THAT MEASURES INTELLIGENCE.

The man whose brain is small finds a certain satisfaction in the conviction that a woman's must of necessity be smaller. It is a very ancient arrogance—old as the Aryan housefather and older.

We find in it ample development among savages, whose contempt for the female understanding is usually measureless, says Professor Alexander Sutherland in the New York Journal. In proportion as men progress toward civilization so do they grow out of this crude conceit. But they never divest themselves of it to more than a partial extent.

The barbarian, even when he has an intuitive feeling which makes him act on the advice of his women folk, always asserts his independence and scorns to give them more than a crumb of credit for a success which may possibly have originated in their mild suggestions.

Every year seems to show with increasing conclusiveness that whatever be the ultimate decision in regard to the occurrence of genius there is in the great mass of cases a practical equality in the male and female minds.

Dr. Boyd, who at St. Marylebone hospital weighed the brains of 652 men and 715 women, supplies us with figures from which we can calculate that the average man has 10 per cent more brain weight than the average woman. Vierordt's figures from 152 men and 172 women give the average man an advantage of 12 per cent.

But these are absolute measurements and therefore form no test of intelligence. Else would the whale, the elephant and the dolphin, with their huge brains, be all more intelligent than man. But if it be objected that this comparison is sophistical on account of disparity in quality then I readily make the comparison within the human race itself.

It is plain, then, that the big man derives no advantage in the way of intellect from the bigness of his brain, and that man, in so far as his larger brain is due to his larger body, enjoys no advantage in capacity over woman. The comparison must evidently be one of proportion, and yet the difficult question arises, What is to be the basis of that proportion? Occasional efforts have in the last 40 years been made by physiologists to settle this point, but there is none yet that is satisfactory.

The most obvious and most usual is to compare the brain weight with the body weight. If this be done, woman has proportionately a larger brain than man, for Boyd's figures show that she has .50 ounce of brain for every pound of weight in her body, while man has only .47 ounce. Here she has an advantage of 6 per cent. Bischoff's figures, gathered in Bonn from 526 men and 332 women, give to the feminine brain exactly the same advantage of 6 per cent, and those of Vierodt, Parchappe and others lead to closely approximate results.

Is the ignominious conclusion, then, to be swallowed and digested that, after all, instead of being inferior woman is more richly endowed with brain than man?

Copying Drawings.

It is known that a drawing laid flat can be copied by looking obliquely through a vertical pane of glass at its reflected image, which appears to be on a sheet of paper on the other side of the glass, where the sheet should

USE OF MIRRORS IN COPYING.

be shadowed from light. Some practice is needed in accurately tracing the lines of the drawing, because the pencil point is accompanied by a refracted image of itself.

It is obvious that the picture is reversed in the image right and left. To obviate this M. Prudhomme, as reported in La Nature, has devised the arrangement given in the accompanying illustration. The picture is placed vertically. It is reversed in a mirror set before it at an angle of 45 degrees. Then it is righted in the second image seen as if thrown upon the paper. The church tower in the picture now appears on the same side of the edifice as in the drawing copied. In this process the partition should be of plate glass, which would give no distortion, but common glass will do for approximate outline, to be corrected afterward by comparison.

Digestion by Carnivorous Plants.

The nepenthes, or pitcher plants, have long been considered and described as carnivorous, but it is now asserted by M. Rapell Dubois that this is not so. If the liquid collected from the "pitcher" be sterilized, it has no digestive properties, and he therefore attributes the pseudo-digestion of the open pitcher to the action of microbes.

BOYS FOR HOUSE SERVANTS.

Experiment Being Tried In Milwaukee, It Is Said, With Success.

The servant girl question is a burning issue in Milwaukee. Housekeepers are in despair. Many of them cannot get servants of any kind, and others get such poor ones that they wish they had none at all. A new movement has been started there within a short time by the management of certain charitable employment agencies who make a specialty of trying to find work for all sorts and conditions of people.

During the last few weeks several housekeepers have taken on trial boys ranging in age from 14 to 18 and are training them to take the place in the household which has ordinarily been filled by the servant girl, says the Chicago Chronicle. In two cases which have come under immediate observation the results have been reported to be exceedingly satisfactory. The boys do not learn quite as readily as do the girls, but they have better memories and seldom have to be told a second time what is required of them. They do not ask for the thousand and one privileges which the modern servant girl now demands as her right. They work for less wages and on the whole make much more satisfactory servants, and it may be that the boy will take the place in the household that the girl has crowded him out of in the factory.

As the servant girls become more scarce and harder to get their demands for pay and privileges increase in exactly the same ratio as the difficulty in getting them. A Prospect avenue housekeeper had a servant apply for a position, and she seemed so satisfactory that the lady had already begun to congratulate herself upon securing a treasure. Satisfactory terms had been agreed upon and a mutual agreement reached as to duties and privileges.

"By the way," said the new girl, "I am taking music lessons now, and I shall expect to have the privilege of using the piano for practice two hours each day."

"Indeed you cannot. My piano is for the use of myself and my guests. I do not care to have my servants use it. You will not suit me. You can go." And the lady who told the story, although she has repeated it a number of times, cannot yet do so without expressing great indignation at what she deemed to be a preposterous request.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS IN PLENTY

Excellent Shooting Promised This Year Through Entire Northwest.

The opening of the shooting season in Minnesota and the Dakotas promises more sport than has been known for many years, says the St. Paul correspondent of the New York Sun. The prairies are teeming with chickens and quail. The dry spring enabled the chickens to hatch without loss, and in many parts of the country two broods are found. All over Minnesota where chickens are to be found come reports of thousands of birds to be found near the wheatfields in the long prairie grass.

Prairie chickens are more than half grown, and a better crop of the feathered tribe has not been raised in the northwest for many years. Instead of dying out, as was predicted with the settlement of the country, the prairie fowl seems to have adapted itself to the agricultural districts and to have begun an increase that promises to overshadow the former times when they were forced to subsist on the wild berries and rice. Grain is much more to their liking, and they are now to be found wherever wheat and corn are raised and in the winter months in the timbers adjacent to the fields.

Shooting will be excellent, and already the sportsman is getting ready for his annual raid on the feeding grounds. The railroads are now advertising the chicken shooting opportunities of the northwest as an inducement for sportsmen to travel over their lines, but it may be said truly that this year hunters will find good shooting everywhere. The season opens in Minnesota on Sept. 1, in South Dakota on Aug. 15 and in North Dakota and Wisconsin on Sept. 1.

Plover and snipe shooting, which by many is regarded as the finest sport of all the wild fowl hunting, is already under way, and many birds have found their way to market. The English curlew, the jack snipe and the reedbird are to be found on the prairies in the neighborhood of swamps or ponds, and the former are much sought by hunters owing to their scarcity and to the fact that they only go in pairs or singly. Duck hunting promises unusual sport this fall, as the dry season will concentrate the birds near the wild rice beds, where they may be found by hundreds and thousands.

Where Less Counts.

Hatless girls, horseless carriages, coatless men. What next? Less seems, according to the Erie Times, to be getting more.

The Shirt Waist Man.

When the sun is shining downward
And is hot as all get out,
Then it keeps you guessing daily
How you ought to go about.
The latest great improvement,
Built upon the iceberg plan,
Is the coming of a creature
Called "the shirt waist man."

He strolls along serenely,
While all others cuss the heat;
He never wears a coat or vest
And looks so cool and neat.
Most everybody wonders
Why they ever used a fan
Since the coming of a creature
Called "the shirt waist man."

But the general public swelters,
As a rule of etiquette,
And many men will suffer
Just to be a social pet.
The year of 1900
Has removed an awful ban
By the coming of a creature
Called "the shirt waist man."

—James H. Lambert, Jr., in Philadelphia Press.

THE FINANCES OF CHINA

Methods Pursued In Collection of Public Revenues.

SALT MONOPOLY A WEIGHTY ITEM.

Two Provinces Pay Tribute In Rice. Likin the Most Abominated Tax. The Junk System—A Vast Amount of Peculation by the Officials—The Maritime Customs.

Owing to the fact that there is nothing in the shape of annual budget prepared by the authorities at Peking, says one of the latest writers on China, it is impossible to arrive at anything but an approximate estimate of the revenues which are at the disposal of the central and provincial governments. The board of revenue, which nominally superintends the financial administration of the empire, simply makes an estimate of the sums required for the ensuing year, says the Washington Star, and then apportions them among the various provinces.

The money is collected by the agents of the provincial governments and paid by them into the provincial treasuries, the exact amount required by the central government being then forwarded by the viceroy or governor to the board at Peking. The balance of taxation remaining after this payment has been made to the imperial exchequer belongs, apparently, to the local authorities, who do not seem to render any account of the manner in which it has been expended. An exception is, of course, formed in the matter of foreign maritime customs, which are collected directly by agents of the imperial government, there being also a few of the native custom houses which pay their levies without intermediary into the Peking treasury.

The sources of revenue may be grouped under the following headings, says the Washington Star: Land tax, grain tax, salt monopoly, foreign maritime customs, likin (inland transit dues), native customs and land transfer fees, licenses, special levies, etc. A vast amount of peculation is said to go on in the Yang-tse provinces, which show a greatly diminished revenue from this source. The officials pretend that the land is still suffering from the devastation created by the Taiping rebellion, whereas almost the whole of it has been reclaimed and is yielding abundant crops. That is, of course, a more serious form of embezzlement than that tacitly encouraged by the central authorities, as it deprives the imperial government of the legitimate tax.

Two provinces, Kiangsu and Chekiang, pay tribute in rice. The local officials, however, in order to make as good a thing out of it as possible, collect the tax in copper cash and then purchase the rice in the open market as advantageously as they can. The profit on the transaction finds its way, of course, into the pockets of the mandarins. The unfortunate farmers are the people who suffer by this method of collecting the tax, as they are made to pay not only the price of the grain, but the extravagant cost of transit to the capital and the fees incidental to its expedition. A large sum of money is, in fact, squandered by these provinces in transporting the rice to Peking, everybody being concerned in making as much out of it as possible. The total amount of grain tax paid into the provincial treasuries is estimated at 6,562,000 taels, of which sum four-fifths reach Peking.

It has often been suggested that China should raise additional funds by permitting the importation of foreign salt, but the government has not seen its way clear to interfere with the enormous vested interests in the present monopoly. The salt supply is administered by the division of the country into seven principal districts, each of which possesses the sole monopoly within its boundaries, and it is not permissible to dispose of any salt outside of the district in which it has been produced, except under special circumstances. Everybody is at liberty to manufacture as much salt as he pleases, but he is obliged to sell it either to government officials or to licensed salt merchants. The general system is, however, for the officials of the salt department to purchase the salt from the producers and sell it to the licensed merchants at a remunerative price.

The consumer is made to pay for his salt nearly nine times the price at which the government purchases it from the producer, yet no more than a quarter of this enormous profit is stated as revenue—that is to say, three-quarters of the gross profits on the sale of salt are swallowed up by the expenses of administration, etc., a proportion which, like everything else connected with Chinese finance, can only be explained by the colossal dishonesty of the officials. The total revenue from salt is stated to be 13,659,000 taels.

Very little need be said about the foreign maritime customs, which, being placed under the able administration of Sir Robert Hart, is made to produce the utmost of which honest and economical management is capable. The duties accruing from this source are divided into tenths, of which four go toward the support of the central government. The balance is used for a variety of imperial and provincial purposes, such as the cost of keeping up the foreign embassies, naval expenditure, interest on foreign loans, etc., including, of course, the payment of salaries and other expenses connected with the department. The average revenue from the maritime customs may be set down roughly at 22,000,000 taels.

The tax which is most abominated by the foreign merchant, and which was probably invented for his special edification less than half a century ago, is that which is known by the name of likin. Its aggravating qualities are so far recognized by the Chinese government that in making official notice of it they usually add the words wan-pu te-i, or "positively no help for it." Wherever traffic is most numerous and trade is most flourishing, likin barriers are erected by the local authorities for the purpose of bleeding commerce to the utmost extent.

The term likin signifies one-tenth per cent, which would not be a very oppressive tax on merchandise in transit were it not collected afresh about every 20 miles, and on the principle that one-tenth per cent means such a percentage as will enable the likin officials to make a comfortable livelihood out of squeezing and bribery. There is, however, a fortunate circumstance that sometimes comes to the aid of the unhappy merchant—that is, when alternate routes present themselves. The rival likin barriers will then compete with each other to obtain the pleasure of mulcting him, thus enabling the merchant to compound for advantageous terms. The total yield of likin is just under 13,000,000 taels.

Merchandise carried in native junks, as distinct from the cargoes of foreign built ships, is controlled by the native custom houses. The latter are to be found at the treaty ports, and everywhere else, in addition to the foreign customs, but possess their own tariff and distinctive native administration. One of the wealthiest and best known collectorates is that of Canton, which is placed under the supervision of an official known as the hoppo, who contrives to amass an enormous fortune during his tenure of office.

The returns of the native customs are, in fact, significantly low in comparison with the immense trade from which they are derived, and there is no question that the sum total of peculation in this department of state amply counterbalances the good which is derived from Sir Robert Hart's administration. The revenue from native customs is set down at the ridiculously low average of 1,000,000 taels. To this amount may be added a sum of 2,229,000 taels, which represents the duties collected on native grown opium. Regarding this branch of the revenue, the provincial authorities send in separate returns to the central government, which appropriates the whole of the amount collected to its own uses.

It is believed that the entire revenues at the disposal of the central and provincial governments of the Chinese empire amount to a trifle under 84,000,000 taels. If this sum were to be quoted in sterling it would give a wholly false idea of China's financial resources to base the calculation upon the depreciated value of silver. The tael is still worth 6s. 8d. (about $1.50) in China, as far as its purchasing power is concerned. It would not, therefore, be inaccurate to set the Chinese revenue as being equivalent to nearly £28,000,000 ($140,000,000). In order to appreciate the smallness of the national income for a country with China's vast population and resources one should bear in mind that the revenue of the United Kingdom for 1899 amounted to almost four times as much.

An account of China's finances is a sorry story of dishonesty and extortion. It would be impossible to state what fraction this meager revenue represents of the sums actually collected by the officials, but there is no doubt whatever that the greater part of Chinese taxation goes to swell the private fortunes of the mandarins. For this state of affairs the system is as much to blame as the individual. Credit should also be given to the officials for the fact that a percentage of their illegal exactions goes in to the expenses of the local administration. The parsimony of the central government has been to blame in the first instance. The salaries and allowances awarded to the provincial officials being totally inadequate, the latter are left to make up the deficiency as best they can. A few generations of this absurd and impolitic system have sufficed to turn the whole Chinese administrative body into a seething mass of canker and corruption, and to this alone may be ascribed the fact that the government of China is not one of the richest in the world.

THE SHAH AS A SHOPPER.

Big Ship Chartered to Take His Purchases Home.

The shah of Persia, who has taken great interest in the bicycle secret police of Paris, an escort of which always attends him when he leaves his palace, has decided to establish a similar service in his own country, says the Paris correspondent of the New York World. He has bought 60 wheels and engaged three instructors and two repairers, and as soon as he returns a Persian bicycle bodyguard 50 strong will be organized. After competitive trials of French, German and English makes the shah purchased all his wheels from an American bicycle company whose exhibits at the fair have been a revelation to foreign riders.

The shah has also bought seven French naphtha automobiles of different sizes, two American Columbia motor cars, 100 telephones, three American phonographs, ten American sewing machines, one French cinematograph and 20 cameras, including several instantaneous kodaks, whose snap work especially excites his wonderment.

He has also been investing fortunes in furs, jewelry and furniture. A big ship has been chartered to convey his purchases from Marseilles to Persia.

Shipment of California Oranges.

The average annual shipment of oranges from Riverside, Cal., has increased to 1,600,000 boxes.

AMATEUR ART WORK

BEAUTIFUL VASES, BOWLS, ETC., THAT MAY BE MADE FROM GOURDS.

Gourd With Decoration Scraped Out With a Sharp Knife—Mounting Gourds on Metal—Pyrography and Aniline Coloring.

It is not generally known what beautiful articles can be made from gourds. By cutting they can be shaped into vases, bowls, and the like, which can be mounted upon feet and decorated.

SCRAPED DECORATION—SILVER MOUNTING.

The gourd is made up of three layers. The first or outer one is composed of a hard but greasy silicitate, resembling the outer covering of can; the second is a brittle, creamy composition, and that inside is a cellular substance or pith. The cutting of the gourd is done with a thin, sharp bladed knife, the shape being first marked off with a lead pencil. It is cut slightly all around, not going through the shell; this is repeated until the pith is reached, and then the two portions will easily come apart. Great care should be exercised, as the gourd is very brittle and is liable to crack. After the gourd is cut the pith should be cleaned out and the edge smoothed with sandpaper. If the gourd is of such a shape that it should have feet, their position should now be marked off. Many gourds will stand without feet. To weight them and give them steadiness some hot lead should be poured in. A little shellac should be placed in the bottom first, which the hot lead will melt; this is added to insure the adhesion of the metal to the gourd.

The design is the next consideration. It should be drawn direct upon the surface. For permanent decoration there are three methods to choose from, or any two of them may be combined with good effect. The first is with a pyrographic point. When this is used it should be with a slow, continuous movement. The colors to be obtained range from brown to black. The design may be in shades of brown, and the background may be burned in black, or the reverse.

Again, the pyrographic point may be used for outlining only, and the design may be brought out by scraping—that is to say, the hard, greasy surface of a buff or reddish tinge may be left for the ground and may be scraped down to the creamy white layer for the design. The scraping is done with pieces of broken window glass when large surfaces are to be scraped away, but when more delicate work is to be done a sharp knife is to be preferred.

The third method of decorating is by the use of aniline dyes. Either ground or ornament can be of any desired color, but the gourd must be dyed all over before any other work is done upon it. Fill the gourd with sand and cork it up. Prepare some strong, hot soda or potash water, place the gourd in this for about ten minutes, then prepare the dye. Have it boiling, take the gourd from the potash and wash it in clean, hot water and submerge it in the dye. Let it remain until it is sufficiently colored, then wash in hot water and dry with clean rags.

The gourds may be mounted with metal riveted together to a very snug fit and slipped over the body or largest part. To fasten the metal firmly on the gourd, hot melted shellac should be used as a cement. They may also be mounted with copper or brass wire, which can be fastened on by binding and twisting so as not to require rivets or solder.

To polish apply with a rag beeswax dissolved in turpentine. The turpentine evaporates, leaving a thin coating of wax, which can be brought to a polish with a stiff brush. Several styles of decorating and mounting are shown in the illustrations, which are reproduced, together with the foregoing, from The Art Amateur. These include a natural gourd, with the decoration scraped out with a sharp knife; the top of a gourd, mounted with silver, as a scent bottle; a gourd on a metal stand, and lastly, a gourd with scraped out decoration, colored with aniline dyes and mounted on metal feet.

ON A METAL STAND—CUT AND COLORED.

Drop Biscuit.

Into a quart of sifted flour mix one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and sift again; then rub in a heaping tablespoonful of butter or lard. Mix with sweet milk to a very thick drop batter, almost like a soft dough. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered pan and bake in a quick oven. —Table Talk.

THE CHARM CAME BACK.

A Story of Witchcraft In England In the Seventeenth Century.

Here is a story of witchcraft. The lord chief justice, Holt, of England, who flourished in the seventeenth century, told it of himself. As a young man, perhaps more sprightly than some, he found himself once in the country without any money. He went, however, boldly to the first roadside inn and ordered bed and board. By the fireside he saw a girl shivering with ague. "Why let your child suffer?" he asked. "I will cure her for you in a single night." Thereupon he wrote certain characters on a slip of paper, rolled it up in a cloth and told the girl to tie that round her neck and to go to bed, and in the morning she would be well. This she did. Well did she rest, and in the morning she was well.

Holt stayed a few days at the inn, and on his departure boldly asked for his bill. "Sir," said the hostess, "it is I who owe you, not you who owe me." So he departed. Forty years afterward, being on circuit, he had to try a woman charged with sorcery and witchcraft. She healed sick persons miraculously, and therefore by the help of the devil. Being questioned, she acknowledged that she used a charm which generally worked a cure.

"Let me look at it," said the judge.

She handed him a small cloth roll. Within it he found a paper with certain characters. Then the memory of his trick came back to him.

"You were yourself," he said, "once cured of an ague by the use of this charm?"

She said that was so. Then he turned to the jury and related the whole story and dismissed the poor old woman. But as for the charm, the court impounded it and the poor witch lost her power.—Detroit News.

SHORT ON GOOD STORIES.

The Predicament of a Woman With Seven Calls to Make.

"Seven visits to make in one afternoon! Well, I think I can manage it. Some of them may not be at home, and I can make an early start. Let me see. There's that anecdote about Ethel's fox terrier and the cute speech of little Bob and that awfully clever thing that Dexter told the other night about the Goddess of Liberty. Is that all I have in stock? Oh, dear, no! There's that quotation from 'The Pneumatic Woman' that struck me so. I haven't got it off to any one yet, and I dare say it will go as original. Not one person in ten has heard of 'The Pneumatic Woman.'

"Is that enough for seven calls? I'm afraid not. Well, there's always the weather. Really, if it came to the point, I'd rather talk interestingly about any old subject than stupidly about a brand new one. There's more art in it. I wonder if I dare risk that joke about Clara again? I've told it so many times lately—indeed, I won't be sure that some of the times were not at the very places I'm going.

"How mean it is that Maude made me promise not to repeat that lovely bit of gossip she gave me this morning! I haven't heard anything so delicious for a long time. Well," with a sigh, "I promised on my word of honor I wouldn't tell, and"—another sigh—"why, here we are at Mrs. Somebody's. I wonder if I have enough to talk about for seven calls? Oh, well, some of them may be out—and—oh, dear, if I only hadn't promised Maude!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wholly Discouraged.

"No, ma'am, I don't like 'em," said Mr. Cumrox with emphasis. "I'm free to say these dialect stories makes me tired. Half the words in 'em ain't in the dictionary."

"But you might cultivate a liking for them," said his wife's sister. "It is something like music. You may not have much of an ear for it at first, but if you keep at it you will soon appreciate it."

"Well, maybe I will some day, but I'd rather have something solid. I'd like to begin on some of my youngest girl's school books and go right through 'em. That's the sort of reading that I'd enjoy spending time on."

He picked up one of his daughter's books which happened to be lying near. It was a copy of Virgil, which his daughter had been translating into English. He stared solemnly at the first page of the Latin epic for awhile and then slowly turned the leaf. When his eyes had got down to the middle of the next page, he laid the volume down with a sigh.

"It's no use," he exclaimed regretfully.

"What is of no use?"

"My trying to read dialect. And I must say that this thing of teachin it in the public schools strikes me as plaguy foolishness."—Washington Star.

Champion Trouble Borrower.

"I have known a good many borrowers of trouble," said the man with the glasses, "but the worst case, I think, is that of a friend of mine who has picked out his own pallbearers and made them all promise that they will insist upon having probes stuck into him before he is buried, so as to be sure that he is really dead."

"That is an aggravated case," replied his companion, "but I know of one that beats it. The wife of a poet of my acquaintance is worrying because he may get rich and go out in society where they will flatter and spoil him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Hasty Reply.

"What'll I do with this lot of raw recruits?" asked the Pacific islander.

"Raw recruits?" echoed the chief absentmindedly. "What's the use of bothering me with such foolish questions? Turn 'em over to the cook."—Washington Star.

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A HAVEN FOR HORSES.

Where Old Animals May End Their Days In Peace.

A FINE RANCH FOR THEIR USE.

The Equine Provident Society Takes Charge of and Cares For Old and Wornout Horses at a Lovely Ranch on Long Island.

The sight of a gallant horse, with well groomed hide and high step, is always an inspiring sight and one to make the heart beat faster and the blood course quicker through the veins.

But how often have our pity been excited and our indignation aroused by the sight of a poor, starved, trembling

STABLES AND SHEDS ON RANCH.

horse, staggering along under the weight of a fearful load, straining with all the strength he is capable of exerting and because that strength is insufficient for the task, suffering cruel blows at the hands of his brutal driver. Have you ever stopped to think of the ultimate fate of that poor animal? Is there nothing for him but days of starvation and cruelty till death mercifully closes his career of toil? Are there no Elysian fields where he may rest and feed at will and end his life in peace?

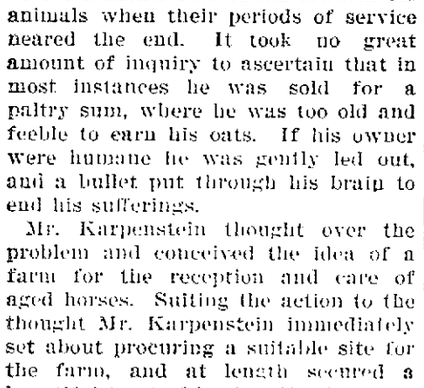
It was that this last query might be answered as you would wish that the Equine Provident society was organized and incorporated, under the laws of the state of New York, for the purpose of providing food and shelter and care for horses which have worked long and faithfully and have arrived at an age which entitles them to enjoy ease and comfort during the remainder of their lives.

This society was founded by the well known horseman and real estate dealer, Mr. Henry C. Karpenstein of Brooklyn. He was actuated by his love for "man's best friend," as all his life he has owned and handled horses of the highest and best developed types. With a warm spot in his heart for the horse, he fell to wondering what might be the ultimate fate of the faithful old animals when their periods of service neared the end. It took no great amount of inquiry to ascertain that in most instances he was sold for a paltry sum, where he was too old and feeble to earn his oats. If his owner were humane he was gently led out, and a bullet put through his brain to end his sufferings.

Mr. Karpenstein thought over the problem and conceived the idea of a farm for the reception and care of aged horses. Suiting the action to the thought Mr. Karpenstein immediately set about procuring a suitable site for the farm, and at length secured a beautiful tract of land at Northport on Long Island. It is right on the sound, is well shaded, amply watered and supplied with barns and sheds for protection during inclement weather.

Any one desiring to send a horse to the ranch may do so by communicating with the society at its offices at 132 South Eighth street, Brooklyn. No direct charge is made for keeping the animal after its arrival at the ranch, but the expense of transportation must be borne by the owner. The title to the animal passes from the owner to the society, in return for which the society agrees to give food, shelter and care to the horse and provide for it in every possible way so long as it may live.

If at any time the owner should wish to have the horse back into his possession he may do so upon payment of a fixed sum per month for the period during which the horse has been on the ranch. The reason for this is that people might otherwise impose on the society and give them a horse to take care of for a time, so as not to be at any expense for its maintenance.



VIEW OF SOUND FROM RANCH.

Particular pains are taken to prevent the admission of diseased horses to the ranch, and all animals are carefully examined before being admitted.

Pursuit Race For Horses.

There is to be a harness horse pursuit race on the Empire City track, New York, on Sept. 8. This is the first time in the history of the trotter or pacer that such an event has been arranged, and the result will be watched for with a great deal of interest. One-half of the entries will be started at the wire and the other half at the half mile post. They will be started standing, and the race ends when the leader of one bunch overtakes the leader of the other.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

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Correspondence Solicited.

Any community is in a bad way which has more dogs than sheep.

Mind, do your pruning of the orchard with a sharp knife and not with an old cow.

Iowa in ten years has produced 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn, an average of 250,000,000 bushels annually.

The Hindoo will lie down and stoically starve to death with plenty of beef in his yards. The white man's religion seldom carries him to this point.

While young and tender meats—lamb, veal, spring chickens and the like—are probably not so nutritious as more aged meats, there is lots more pleasure in eating them.

In your greed to get more and still more acres remember that all the land which you will ever get a lasting title to will be the 2 by 6 foot lot in the cemetery on the hill.

It is all right to bear one another's burdens, as divinely commanded, but at the same time it is just as well to look out for the fellow who is shirking and wants to unload on you.

Here are five good strawberries, good enough for any one and productive on almost any sort of soil with proper care—Warfield, Gandy, Brandywine, Beder Wood and Haviland.

If you want to get a good idea of the condition China is in at the present time, go to a good sized ant hill and open it with a stick or a spade and then get a glass and watch the ants.

Just for a regular steady money making business there is nothing which beats the Poland-China hog business, when cholera lets the hogs alone and the price of them is 5 cents a pound or thereabouts.

The man who makes his fortune in the city amid its rush and strain seeks the quiet and repose of a country home in his later years; while the old farmer who has made his little pile on the farm seeks a home in the town in which to end his days.

A wise old agriculturist put on record the truth that a field is not sown to advantage with the grain which itself yielded. True as this is, but few men heed it. A constant change of seed is always an advantage to the sower. Nature is a great mixer and diversifier.

Much of the vim and push of northern men may be attributed to the fact that if they do not hustle in the summer season they will starve and freeze to death in the winter. In fact, most men need the terrors of a wrath to come to make them do their best work.

The mutual insurance companies of a western state about evenly divide the business with the old line companies, each doing a business, or rather, writing policies, to the amount of $225,000,000 annually. To do this costs the mutuals $116,625 and the old line companies $918,391. These are very suggestive figures.

Don't be a chump and bite at every fraud offered just because it is cheap. This applies to baking powder, vinegar, spices, coffee, periodicals and newspapers, and a hundred other things. In almost every case you will get just what you pay for, no more. If you want a good article, be willing and expect to pay a fair price for it.

If at evening time there waits for you as you finish the day's toil a home where peace and comfort dwell, if from its portals greet you loving words of welcome from wife and little children, it is little matter that you are denied high place, wealth and fame, for yours it is to enjoy all that makes life really worth the living, and this applies to men whether they live on the farm or in the town.

If you expect your wife to get a better dinner for Sunday than she does for other days, you should help her in the preparation of it on Saturday so that Sunday is not made the hardest day of all the week for her. And right here we will just remark that while it is very pleasant to have your friends call and see you on Sunday afternoon, and all right, they should have sense and courtesy enough to get their own dinners before they come.

But little is done by the average farmer in the way of feeding off any crop where grown except grass. More might be done to advantage in this line. It saves the labor and expense of harvesting such crop and it secures a most perfect fertilization of the field so treated. In a practical way this can be adopted by sowing rape in the cornfield and turning in a flock of lambs and wethers intended for early winter marketing; it can be done with advantage on a field planted to sweet corn and pumpkins for the hogs. Improved types of portable fence have made this method of feeding a crop very easy and satisfactory.

Only horses, men and monkeys sweat through the pores of the body.

The corn belt has one of the best crops of corn now maturing which it has ever grown.

A lent tool is always out of order. Men will not care for others' property as they will for their own.

Never indorse a note for your brother-in-law, for the chances are you will have to pay it for your wife's sake.

A new pattern of mower cutting a swath 10 feet in width and 30 acres of grass a day is claimed to run just as easily as the old four foot machine.

We do not believe that docility and gentleness can be licked into a dairy cow. A cow which has to be licked should be fired from the dairy herd.

Argentina will export not far from 75,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, and it is produced there at a smaller cost per bushel than in any other country.

It is always a difficult matter to undertake to change the food and the religion of men. A scrap may always be looked for when the attempt is made.

It is the working hen that lays the eggs. The hen that plays the role of my fine lady and is not compelled to scratch for a living is ready for the pot any day.

When conditions are such that fruit trees make much new wood, they will not the next season make much fruit. Rank and abundant foliage and good crops of fruit seldom go together.

A cautious old Kansas granger said he was thankful to the Lord for the big wheat crop, but declined to express an opinion on the state of the country until he saw how the corn crop turned out.

Don't pay some separator shark $5 for the privilege of diluting your milk with cold water in order to hasten the rising of the cream. The right to put water in milk has always been yours, provided you did not try to work off the combination as whole milk.

If a word spoken or written shall help some toiler on the farm to do his work a little easier, or enable him to make an extra dollar or two, or shall bring cheer to his home and his loved ones and smooth down the sharp edge of some of his troubles, it is a word well written or spoken.

The state of Minnesota rather leads other states in the matter of pure food legislation. Its law requiring the certified formula and ingredients which enter into the make up of baking powder, vinegar and other foodstuffs is a good one, such certificate to be attached to all original packages.

Every acre of good corn land in the west which will produce 50 bushels of corn will grow 12 tons of sugar beets. These beets will make not less than 2,500 pounds of granulated sugar, worth at the rate of 13 pounds for $1 the sum of $195. Fifty bushels of corn at 30 cents a bushel is only $15. The corn is all right, but beets are better.

The grapevine is a very gross feeder. It likes old bones and will make the carcass of your dog or cat, if buried where its roots can reach such food, of more value to you dead than they ever were while alive. The vine also likes soapsuds and wash water—in fact, almost anything which, if left around, will make a bad smell, is just what the grape likes.

It is not of much use to try the culture of the black walnut upon soils which differ much from those in which the walnut grows naturally. It will always be found that this tree grows on the richest of alluvial soils—river bottoms and depressions which for ages have been enriched by overflows and washings. Planted on hard and dry knolls or on thin soils it is always a complete failure.

We notice one man bragging through the papers that his sugar beets are growing finely and that some of them weigh as much as three pounds each already. He is overdoing the business, for the good sugar beet should not weigh much over one pound. This man's beets are too thinly planted or his ground is too heavily fertilized. Three pound beets are not wanted by the factories, being too low in saccharine matter.

Fifteen pretty good dairy cows put in all the hot day after 8 a. m. bunched on a shadeless knoll fighting flies, switching, rubbing and stamping until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening. You've seen them. Well, doesn't it occur to you that those cows would have been better off in a darkened barn during that time with plenty of good sweet corn to eat? Had they been so treated would you have had to stand a 25 per cent August shrinkage in their milk yield? We think not.

THE BALD EAGLE AT HOME.

He Chooses a High Tree For His Offensive Nest.

An old friend met us. He first showed as a black spot far up on the shore, then drifted grandly down upon set pinions, tacking in and out like a yacht working to windward. It happened he was slanting shoreward when he passed, and at 40 yards his snowy head and tail, broad, brown fans showed to fine advantage. We could see the polished yellow of his hooked bill and the fierce flash of his marvelous golden telescopic eye as he turned it upon us and then back to his tireless searching of the water and the wave line along shore.

For years this eagle, hoary old beach comber as he is, has patrolled the shore daily for miles, seeking what the waters have cast up, for be it known he is not above accepting even carrion. Many a dead fish and lost bird he gets for the trouble of picking them up, but he can hunt, too, when he feels so disposed. Season after season he and his mate have patched the old nest and reared their eagles in peace.

No one can climb the tree, and no decent man would shoot at the birds. Should you visit the foot of the tree your nose will be assailed by a most objectionable odor, and your naturally brief inspection will convince you that the eagles do hunt more than they are given credit for. Everywhere are fragments of fish, while among them are wings and tails which must have belonged to grouse, portions of hares and other fragments suspiciously like certain parts of lambs, sucking pigs and domestic fowls. But they were not our lambs, pigs or fowls, and so no shot whistles after the old pirate, who seems to understand that he is free to buccaneer to his heart's content.—Ed W. Sandys in Outing.

GESTICULATING TALKERS.

Italians Wave Arms Wildly When Conversing With One Another.

The farther south one goes in Europe the more do the people gesticulate in conversation, asserts a traveler who is at present "doing" Italy.

A Neapolitan, he says, goes through an entire course of calisthenics before he has talked five minutes. Give a Neapolitan a pair of dumb bells and ask him what he thinks of the weather and before he finishes his answer he will have taken enough healthful exercise to last him all day.

This traveler spent many an interesting hour in watching the Neapolitan talk. One day in a cafe he sat next to a couple of Italians, who were engaged in a most spirited conversation. The younger of the two men grew very excited. With his hands he made reaching and clinging motions, as if climbing. Then he reached right and left above his head, as one would do in picking cherries. Then, without slackening his remarkable flow of conversation, he put the thumb and first finger of his left hand together and held them a few inches before his eyes and went through the careful movements of one threading a small needle. And all the time he talked. Next he made overhand motions as of throwing. Then he gave an imitation of some one swimming. After that he described several rapid circles with his left hand, which gave the impression of a revolving wheel. Then he leaned forward and, with his right hand lifted, acted as a person would act in trying to put a key into a keyhole. The writer asked his friend, who understood Italian, what all the fuss was about.

"They're talking chiefly about the weather," was the reply.—London Mail.

His Brogue Saved Him.

The thickness of his brogue secured for a recent arrival from the Emerald Isle a ride of several hundred miles at the expense of the Pennsylvania railroad. His destination was Boston, and at the Broad street station he asked for a ticket to the Hub. The ticket seller was unable to determine whether it was Boston or Washington the man wanted to reach, but finally sold him a ticket for the latter city, and a few hours later he found himself in the national capital. As he was unable to read, the mistake was not discovered until he reached Washington, and to complicate matters he had not sufficient funds to purchase a ticket to Boston.

He presented his case to the railroad officials at Washington, and they, putting him to a test, were unable to distinguish from his pronunciation of Washington and Boston any material difference, thus exonerating the clerk at the Broad street station, in this city, for his error. The facts of the case being laid before the general passenger department, the man with the brogue was forwarded to his proper destination.—Philadelphia Record.

Fruit Versus Alcohol.

Fruit will destroy the desire for alcoholic drinks. Oranges and apples have been found to be the most effectual cure for inebriates. And the more they eat of these lucious fruits the more the desire for drink will diminish, until at last it is completely crucified and, so far as the individual is concerned, is gone forever.

The Bluff Called.

Father (from head of stairs)—Bessie, if that young man doesn't go pretty soon he will miss the last car.

Bessie (in parlor)—That's all right, papa. He likes to walk.—New York Journal.

When a married woman talks of her girlhood days she reminds us of the amateur fisherman. The best catches always got away from her.—Denver Post.

The highest inhabited place in the world is the customs house of Ancomarca, in Peru, it being 16,000 feet above the sea.

1899 TWELFTH ANNUAL 1900

Pittsburgh Exposition.

OPENS SEPTEMBER 5, CLOSES OCTOBER 20.

MUSIC BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST BANDS.

THE FAMOUS BANDA ROSSA, ITALY'S GREATEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION. Sept. 5th to 15th.

EMIL PAUR, WITH THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA. Sept. 17th to 22d.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND, DIRECT FROM PARIS. Sept. 24th to 29th *and* Oct. 15th to 20th.

DAMROSCH'S NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. 50 pieces. Oct. 1st to 13th.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

JIM KEY, The Marvellous Educated Horse. THE MEXICAN VILLAGE.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM, Special Exhibit of the Products of the entire World.

A DAY IN THE ALPS. THE CRYSTAL MAZE.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. One Fare for the Round Trip on all Railroads.

New Grocery Store.

Complete New Stock at Lowest Prices.

H. A. BOWERS,

Formerly of East Greenville, has opened a first-class Grocery at

No. 80 West Main Street.

Highest Prices for all kinds of country produce. Make this store your headquarters when you come to Massillon.

G. F. BRECKEL, Mgr.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	21	9	31	15	41	311	319
	AM	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv	*1 05	*7 00	*1 35	*6 30	*6 00	*5 00	8*00
Beaver Falls "	1 56	8 02	2 43	7 26	7 10	5 45	8 45
Columbiana "			3 44	...	8 09		
Leetonia "	2 52	8 57	3 52		8 16		...
Salem "	3 04	9 10	4 07	8 32	8 28	6 36	9 36
Alliance { ar.	3 25	9 30	4 40	8 55	9 00	6 55	9 55
Alliance { lv	3 25	9 30	4 40	8 55	7 30	PM	AM
Maximo "			4 56		7 40		
Louisville "			5 08		7 50		
Canton "	4 00	9 56	5 24	9 27	8 05		
Massillon "	4 12	10 10	5 42	9 46	8 25		
Lawrence "			5 57		8 37		
Barton City "			6 02		8 45		
Orrville "	4 35	10 35	6 15	10 06	8 57		
Smithville "			6 25		9 07		
Wooster "	4 55	10 55	6 35	10 26	9 17		
Shreve "			6 50		9 30		
Big Prairie "			6 56		9 36		
Lakeville "			7 09		9 45		
Johnsonville "			7 15		9 55		
Perrysville "			7 25		10 05		
Mansfield "			7 40		10 20		
Crestline ar	6 10	12 05	7 55	11 30	10 35		
Crestline lv	6 37	12 35	8 25	11 59	11 05		
Marion "	7 05	1 00	PM	12 30	11 35		
Upper Sandusky "	7 35	1 30		1 00	12 05		
Findlay "	8 38	2 25		1 53	1 00		
Van Wert "	9 04	3 19		2 38	1 40		
Fort Wayne ar	10 10	4 30		3 55	2 55		
Warsaw "	10 35	5 02		4 25	3 25		
Plymouth "	11 05	5 32		4 55	3 55		
Chicago ar.	2 50	8 45		7 45	6 55		
	PM	PM		AM	AM		

Eastward.	6	26	8	22	312
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago lv	*12 01	12 30	*3 00	12 00	
Valparaiso "	1 56	2 00	4 32	6 30	
Plymouth "	3 20	3 05	5 40	10 05	
Warsaw "	4 05	3 40	6 18	10 52	
Ft. Wayne ar	5 30	4 40	7 35	12 05	
Van Wert Jc. "	6 40	5 32	8 38	1 37	
Lima "	7 26	6 12	9 30	2 32	
Bucyrus "	9 40	7 49	11 19	4 32	AM
Crestline ar	10 15	8 20	11 50	5 15	5 30
Crestline lv	10 40	8 45	12 15	5 40	5 55
Galion "	10 54			5 52	6 08
Perrysville "	11 26	....		6 04	6 33
Londonville "	11 36	....		6 13	6 30
Lakeville "	11 49	....		6 26	6 43
Big Prairie "	11 52	....		6 30	6 54
Shreve "	12 01			6 40	6 54
Wooster "	12 20	9 45	1 25	6 55	7 10
Smithville "	12 32			7 08	7 20
Orrville "	12 45	10 10	1 50	7 22	7 35
Barton City "	...	...	...	7 30	7 41
Lawrence "	12 59			7 37	7 50
Massillon "	1 14	10 32	2 12	7 50	8 05
Canton "	1 35	10 50	2 35	8 15	8 34
Louisville "	1 53	....	..	8 33	8 42
Maximo "	2 03	....	....	8 45	8 54
Alliance { ar	2 15	11 20	3 10	9 00	9 05
Alliance { lv.	2 15	11 20	3 10	AM	9 40
Salem "	2 45	11 40	3 32		10 05
Leetonia "	2 57	11 50	....		10 15
Columbiana "	3 05		....		10 20
Beaver Falls "	4 12	12 42	4 40		11 25
Pittsb'gh ar.	5 30	1 35	5 50		12 40
	PM	AM	AM		PM

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines. Daily. Fast Time. Through Vestibuled Coaches and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 9, 21, 31, 15, 41, 311, 319; Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Cafe Parlor Cars on Nos. 9 and 21 to Chicago; No. 6 to Pittsburg; Sleepers Nos. 6, 8, 20 and 32 to Chicago. Meals. Dining Station for Fast Line. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Face, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Daily, †Except Sunday. a To let off Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division passengers. ‖Meals. ‡Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C. L. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 9, 21, 32, 43** and for Columbus by **Nos. 9, 15, 20, 31, 32** and **43. Nos. 9, 15, 21** and **43** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 6** and **32** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LORREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

7-8-00.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, June 25, 1900, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	6 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	10 30 p m

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8 a. m. connect for the lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

Ohio State Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines

September 3d to 7th, inclusive, excursion tickets will be sold to Columbus via Pennsylvania Lines for the State Fair, good returning until Saturday, September 8th.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING INDEPENDENT.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 20th, 1900.

North Bound. Main Line.	†2	‖Sun	†4	x6	*8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire			6 45	12 20	4 30
Bridgeport			6 55	12 30	4 40
Uhrichsville		6 10	8 40	2 20	6 38
N Philadelphia		6 26	8 58	2 37	6 55
Canal Dover		6 33	9 05	2 44	7 03
Justus		7 00	9 35	3 13	7 34
Massillon	7 15	7 15	9 50	3 30	7 50
Canal Fulton	7 34	7 34	10 06	3 48	
Warwick	7 41	7 41	10 13	3 56	
Sterling	8 03	8 03	10 34	4 20	
Seville	8 14	8 14	10 40	4 26	
Chippewa Lake	8 23	8 23	10 48	4 35	
Medina	8 36	8 36	10 59	4 48	
Lester	8 48	8 48	11 07	5 00	
Brooklyn	9 34	9 34	11 46	5 41	
Cleveland	9 50	9 50	12 00	6 00	

Cafe Parlor Cars on Nos. 310 and 311. Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 8, 15, 316 and 319.

Lorain Branch.	†14	†16	†10
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	11 08	6 21	2 52
Grafton	11 29	6 41	3 56
Elyria	11 45	6 59	3 14
Lorain	12 02	7 15	3 32

South Bound. Main Line	x1	†3	†5	‖Sun	†17
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Cleveland	7 20	1 35	5 10	.....	6 00
Brooklyn	7 38	1 49	5 27	.....	6 15
Lester	8 27	2 3	6 20	.....	7 08
Medina	8 39	2 40	6 31	.....	7 18
Chippewa Lake	8 48	2 51	6 45	.....	7 24
Seville	8 57	2 59	6 54	.....	7 34
Sterling	9 03	3 04	7 00	.....	7 40
Warwick	9 24	3 24	7 22	.....	8 01
Canal Fulton	9 31	3 32	7 30	.....	8 08
Massillon	9 50	3 50	7 50	6 25	8 26
Justus	10 1	4 06	8 05	6 42	8 42
Canal Dover	10 36	4 37	8 35	7 10	9 11
N Philadelphia	10 48	4 44	8 42	7 15	9 18
Uhrichsville	11 1	5 10	9 00	7 30	9 35
Bridgeport	1 05	7 05	.....	9 40	.....
Bellaire					

Lorain Branch.	†11	†13	†15
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 00
Elyria	7 20	1 25	4 18
Grafton	7 43	1 48	4 36
Lester	8 05	2 15	4 58

* Daily. †Daily except Sundays. ‖Sundays only. x Nos. 1 and 6 through on week days and between Cleveland and Uhrichsville Sundays.

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

Note 1 stop for passengers going south of Massillon.

Note 2 stops for passengers from south of Massillon.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

CA&C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	538	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 25	†1 40	*7 35	.....
Hudson	9 20	2 40	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ..... { ar	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
AKRON ..... { lv	9 48	3 13	9 07	11 10
Barberton	10 00	3 36	9 23	*11 30
ORRVILLE ..... { ar	10 35	4 12	10 00	503
ORRVILLE ..... { lv	10 40	4 12	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 20	4 55	10 53	†5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 50	6 17	12 20	7 10
COLUMBUS ..... ar	*2 05	† 7 40	*1 40	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	†6 55	*12 05	†5 40
Mt. Vernon	2 2	8 28	1 25	7 15
Millersburg	3 55	9 4	2 39	*8 40
ORRVILLE ..... { ar	4 45	10 30	3 25	505
ORRVILLE ..... { lv	4 55	10 40	3 25	p m
Barberton	5 37	11 18	3 58	*2 15
AKRON ..... { ar	5 56	11 38	4 15	2 30
AKRON ..... { lv	6 05	11 38	4 15	2 30
Hudson	6 35	†12 05	4 45	*2 55
CLEVELAND ..... ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 40	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:20 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt., Pittsburg, Pa.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect June 11, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 2 30	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	3 31	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 12
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	5 45	9 20

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 8.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 9 40	P 2 85	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 00	4 10	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	11 45	5 00	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. BUSBY, Ticket Agt., 40 E. Main St.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper. Moral

Advertise in THE INDEPENDENT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
23 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

The EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Rankin's News stand in North Mill street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MASSILLON, N. POHL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1900.

The Peoria (Ill.) Journal thus explains why stocks went down immediately after Bryan's nomination four years ago, and why they went up after his nomination this year: "There was really some danger that he might be elected four years ago, and there is not a particle of suspicion even that he will do any such thing now."

The motives for the recent American expansion in the East were to extend our commercial interests, at present enormous and growing at a wonderful rate, and to better our strategic position against hostile countries. The Democratic candidate for the presidency, in order to be elected, would thwart both of these purposes. "He would," says the New York Sun, "take from the United States their foothold near the Asiatic coast, proven invaluable within a week by the rescue of Minister Conger, and perhaps in the future indispensable; and he would give to our hopes of far Eastern trade the greatest shock possible. In the presence of the representatives of other nations the vast populace of China would laugh at the country that could not hold its own against the adventurer and bribe taker, Aguinaldo. Politically, Mr. Bryan's issue is without reasonable foundation, because it is contradicted by a thousand things in the history of the United States before the treaty of Paris, which Bryan favored. Practically Mr. Bryan's policy is howling nonsense."

PETTIGREW REBUKED.

Senator Pettigrew, who is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate from South Dakota, and who is bitterly opposed to President McKinley's administration, has been making personal appeals to former friends for their support. In answer to his letter to E. G. Bartlett, a veteran of the war of the rebellion, he received a scathing rebuke, of which the following is a part:

"In answer to your request I will say that I expect to take an active interest in carrying the state of South Dakota, this year, but it will not be in the interest of Pettigrew and the Bryan party. You have said that you were ashamed of your country and its flag, and it may as well be understood at the outset of this communication that I put in some of the best years in my life in the civil war, fighting men of that same persuasion. You ask for the active assistance of your 'friends' to overcome the efforts of the Republicans to defeat you. Your friends are mostly in the Island of Luzon, and one of my sons is now suffering from the tortures of a Mauser bullet sent into his chest by one of them. Your boasted friends are the enemies of our country, and are thriving on the encouragement and support received from you as senator from South Dakota."

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

In answer to the question, propounded by a Democratic cotemporary, "How many in Monroe county can say they were prosperous the past four years?" the Waterloo (Ill.) Republican says:

Nearly everyone can say that he fared better during the past three years than he did under the Cleveland soup house regime. A comparison of time and prices looms up something like this:

Do you know that one bushel of corn will buy 2¼ pounds of coffee, when in 1896 it bought but two-thirds of a pound?

That one bushel of wheat will buy 13 yards of gingham, while in 1896 it bought but 10 yards?

That one bushel of oats will buy six pounds of rolled oats, while in 1896 it bought 2½ pounds?

That 329 bushels of corn will buy a binder, while in 1896 it took 750 bushels?

That 171 bushels of corn will buy a wagon, while in 1896 it took 344 bushels, or that 100 bushels of wheat will buy the same wagon, while in 1895 it took 110 bushels?

That 44 bushels of corn will buy a chilled plow, while in 1896 it took 100 bushels?

That one pound of wool will buy 4½ yards of calico, while in 1896 it bought 2½ yards?

That nine bushels of corn will buy a keg of nails, and in 1896 it took 10 bushels?

That three bushels of corn will buy 12 yards of Lonsdale muslin, of which it took five in 1896?

That 55 pounds of wool will buy you a good suit that it took 109 to buy in 1896?

That 13½ pounds of wool will buy you a pair of shoes which it took 27 pounds to buy in 1896.

That 38 1-5 bushels of wheat will buy a set of harness that it took 50 bushels to buy in 1896 or that 66 bushels of corn will buy, while it took 155 bushels in 1896; or that 100 bushels of oats will buy, while it took 250 bushels in 1896; or 113 pounds of wool will buy, while it took 227 pounds in 1896?

That everything you have to sell will buy more of the necessaries of life than the same amount would purchase in 1896?

In 1896 the implement men were besieged with offers to trade horses and cows for implements, and now you never hear of any such offer being made.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Congressman Kerr, of Mansfield, the able representative of the Fourteenth Ohio district in Congress, in a recent letter to the Toledo Blade gives some important facts concerning the issues of the present political campaign. His reference to the men who have no time for politics, and who believe the prosperous condition of the country will not be affected by a change in the administration, and his beief statement of the result of the election of 1892, will appeal to the workingmen of Massillon who in that year voted for a change, and who for several years thereafter were short of "change" and any means of getting it. The congressman's letter follows in part:

"Four years ago, when the people were borne down by financial disorder and business distress, the Republican party achieved a signal victory because a large majority recognized the fact that alone through Republican legislation and the confidence inspired by Republican administration, could the country be lifted from the slough into which it had been thrown by four years of Democratic rule. The judgment of this majority has been vindicated by three years of the most exuberant prosperity under Republican laws. The only substantial issue is whether this same majority knows a good thing when they see it. If they do, McKinley will be elected. If they have forgotten the calamities, which were thick upon us during the last administration of Cleveland, and are stone blind to the splendid prosperity all around us now, there may be danger, but all things indicate that this majority is endowed with a sound memory and good sight.

"Men who were afraid of the Democratic party and of its new doctrines in 1896, should be more fearful now; the stake is greater. In 1896 hope was about all that was left, but today all of the vast business, and industrial, and agricultural interests of the country, in a condition at once safe and prosperous, depend upon the continuation of the Republican party in power. Some men, busy with a great business, will say: 'I have no time for politics.' These things will go right along anyhow, and the mere change of parties will not stop the great tide of business.' It did it in 1892 and it may do so in 1900. Already the little doubt as to the result has hurt business. The Democratic party cannot be trusted to help the country during panic and distress, nor to keep us along prosperous lines in times like the present. It has no statesmanship of the right kind. It has always been wrong about the disease and the remedy.

"In 1892 the Democratic party said that the evil was high prices caused by a protective tariff. They enacted the Wilson bill and prices came down.

"In 1896 they said the great evil is low prices caused by the gold standard, and the sole remedy is free silver at 16 to 1. Upon the prediction of the campaign of 1896 the leaders of the Democratic party staked their reputations as statesmen and lost them. They assured the people that times could get no better without the free coinage of silver. Against that proposition we asserted that the whole trouble was the lack of employment at remunerative wages, and that the remedy was the enactment of a protective tariff that would give the American producer protection and opportunity.

"We got in and had our way: we enacted a protective tariff, adhered to the gold standard and rejected free silver.

"The result has verified every prediction we made, and under our policy the country has grown and prospered until it is the marvel of the world.

"This year the Democratic party appears with the confession that the tariff is all right—that the gold standard is not sufficiently dangerous to require discussion—that the country is all right—but, they assert, that we are in danger of becoming an imperial power. And so we are. If the Republican party remains in power another decade, this nation will be the mightiest nation of the earth. Without war or bloodshed, without forming political connections with foreign nations or encroachment upon their right or domain, we will wield a power that will make us masters of the world—an imperial nation. The nations will want our products, and through the peaceful channels of trade and commerce we will conquer."

A RACE FOR $100.

Two Steeds of Speed Matched by Their Owners.

Grey Rex, owned by Samuel McIntosh, of West Brookfield, and Idaho, owned by David Levers, also of West Brookfield, formerly the property of A. C. Stansbury, of this city, have been matched for $100, the race to take place at the county fair grounds on the last day of the fall races. Mr. McIntosh will drive his own horse, and Mr. Stansbury will be behind Idaho.

A NEW BRICK BUILDING.

One is to be Erected for Bammerlin Brothers.

Mrs. C. Bammerlin today was granted a permit for a three-story brick building. It is to be erected in Factory street, and will be occupied by the piano manufactory of Bammerlin Brothers. The dimensions will be 27x68 feet. It will cost $3,000, and will be completed by January 1. The business of Bammerlin Bros. has materially increased during the year.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay. Price, $1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

Now is the time to buy children's school shoes at cost, at Pille's removal sale.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Stark County Teachers' Institute in Session.

MANY TEACHERS PRESENT

Able Instructors Have Been Secured and Interesting Lectures are the Result—Massillon Teachers in Attendance—The Will of Emma James Filed for Probate.

CANTON, Aug. 28.—The second day's session of the thirty-second annual institute of Stark county teachers, which began in the high school auditorium on Monday morning, opened at 8:30 this morning. James M. Milne, ex-president of the New York state normal school, and J. E. McGilvrey, of the pedagogical department of the Illinois state normal school, are the instructors engaged for the institute by the committee. The attendance today is much larger than on Monday, between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and seventy-five teachers being present. The following had registered with the secretary this morning as from Massillon: E. A. Jones, William Johns, M. W. Oberlin, C. M. Smith, L. L. Nave, A. I. Meyer, Enos Stewart, and the Misses Mary Diether, Lovina Marr, Mary Frederick, Mabel Hoch and Emma Kratsch. Tuesday morning's session was opened by Professor Milne's lecture on "School Government." The sub-division of interest coming under the emotional aspect of the educational ideal was the subject of Professor McGilvrey's lecture, and he in turn was followed by Mr. Milne, on "School Management." In the afternoon session, Mr. McGilvrey expounded on love, another subdivision of the emotional aspect and of the volitional aspect, including the subdivision of "power of sustained attention," "self-restraint," "self-control," and "self-direction," which Mr. McGilvrey considered as the end to be sought. Mr. Milne talked further on his subject of "School Government." Monday morning's session was called to order by President Guthrie at 8:30, and was taken up by lectures by Messrs. McGilvrey and Milne on the subjects of "The Aim of Education" and "Methods of Teaching." In the afternoon Mr. McGilvrey lectured on the intellectual and emotional sub-divisions of the "Educational Ideal in its Threefold Aspect." Mr. Milne's subject was "Mistakes in Teaching." Mr. Milne will talk at this evening's session, lecturing on "Character Study." Psychological subjects will be dealt with by Professor Milne on Wednesday, while Mr. McGilvrey will expound on "Two Views of the Being to be Educated." Professor James M. James, of Alliance, has charge of the musical part of the programme.

The will of the late Emma James, of Massillon, was filed for probate on Monday. The decedent bequeaths to her sister, Mrs. Maggie Miller, the sum of $100, all her wearing apparel, and her bedroom furniture. The will directs that all the remainder of her property be sold, and after all debts of the estate have been paid, the proceeds be divided among Maggie Miller, Richard James, Henry James, Thomas James and Reese James, sister and brothers of the deceased. L. A. Koons is appointed executor in the will.

The final account has been filed in the estate of Catherine Koons, of Massillon.

A marriage license has been granted to Charles Snavely, of Massillon, and Helen Graham, of New Berlin.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

A Celebration at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Clay.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Clay celebated their golden wedding on Saturday, August 25, and but for the illness of Mrs. Clay the occasion would have been completely delightful. The sons and sons-in-law were all present, except J. W. Pontius, who was away from home and detained by business. The daughters and daughters-in-law were all present, also the grand children with but a single exception, together with many neighbors and friends. Relatives from neighboring and distant states, east and west, were there. The day was delightful, and dinner was served under a large tent in the yard. The presents were for the most part useful as well as beautiful—a fine gold watch and chain to Mr. Clay, from the family. A golden letter by Mrs. George and Miss Tina Ruppert, containing expressions of esteem and kindness in language poetic, was read at the close of the after-dinner remarks. The gathering dispersed in the early part of the evening, feeling that the day had been pleasantly and profitably spent.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Forty Years Among the Cannibals,

The French adventurer who was a captive among cannibals in Central Africa for forty years has decided to write a book, which will no doubt prove interesting. We can sympathize with his release from his terrible captivity which must have been as joyous as that of a man who finds himself suddenly released from the captivity of a refracted stomach by that peerless remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has done more to promote health than any other in existence. This is the medicine to take if you are a sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness or insomnia. Don't fail to give it a trial. Ask for Hostetter's, and do not accept a substitute. The genuine has private revenue stamp over the neck of bottle.

Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills rouse the liver to healthy action, give tone to the stomach and invigorate the kidneys. Every bottle guaranteed. At all druggists.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Voted "No" on Issuing Bonds for Storm Water Sewer.

CANTON, Aug. 27.—The United States Telephone Company, which recently purchased the lines of the Farmers Telephone Company, and Daniel E. Woodling, of Sugarcreek township, are having no little difficulty concerning the planting of some poles in the construction of the company's line between Beach City and Canal Dover. The most convenient route for the company, and the one it has held in contemplation, is the one along the highway which passes through Woodling's land. The latter agreed to give them the right of way on the payment of a certain sum of money which the telephone people thought excessive, and over the latter item the trouble brewed. On Saturday Woodling had occasion to visit Canton, and the telephone men, hearing of his absence, hurriedly began to plant poles along his property. Then Mrs. Woodling appeared on the scene, and operations ceased forthwith. When Woodling came back, he promptly secured the assistance of several friends, and with them patrolled his property day and night. Meanwhile Attorney Agler, of Canton, who was in the vicinity, had been communicated with, and he and Attorney J. J. Grant advised the Sugarcreek farmer to hold out. This morning the attorneys filed a petition in common pleas court, asking for a temporary injunction against the telephone company, until such time when the court would be able to hear the case, when they pray that it be made permanent. Judge McCarty allowed the temporary injunction, and Sheriff Zaiser is serving the papers today.

At the special election held last Saturday, the proposition to issue bonds in the sum of $75,000, to be used in the construction of a storm water sewer, was defeated by a majority of 119, the total vote cast being 2,395. The question of bonding the city in the sum of $20,000 for the erection of a garbage disposal plant carried by a majority of 93. There is a question concerning the vote that may require settling in the courts, several lawyers maintaining that a two-thirds vote is required in such cases.

Exceptions to the executor's account have been filed in the estate of John Baughman, of Sugarcreek township.

A marriage license has been granted to John D. Zupp and Martha C. Beck,

FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

Examination for Clerks and Carriers to be Held September 26.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on September 26, 1900, an examination will be held in this city for the positions of clerk and carrier in the postoffice service. This examination is held for the reason that the postoffice department has stated that at all offices where no substitute force is maintained such a force will be appointed as the result of this examination, so that whenever vacancies occur in the regular force there will be no delay in filling the same. It is the intention of the department, as far as possible, to establish a substitute force at every office equal to about 25 per cent of the number of regular employes. This examination will be held at all classified postoffices throughout the country, except those of the first class, and as a result of the same, in addition to the substitute appointments, vacancies which now exist in the regular force will be filled.

The nature of the examination is a test of practical, general intelligence, and of adaptability in postoffice work. The age limitations for this examination are as follows: Clerk, not less than 18 years; carrier, between 21 and 40 years. Applicants for mail clerk and carrier must have the medical certificate in Form 101 executed. Applicants for carrier must be at least 5 ft. 4 in. in height, and weigh not less than 125 pounds. Female applicants are not required to have this certificate executed.

This examination offers an excellent opportunity for entering the federal service to bright, energetic young persons who are not afraid of hard work, and the commission hopes that a sufficient number of intelligent, active persons will present themselves for this examination. It may be stated that there is a wider field for advancement upon merit in the federal service than in many private employments, not only by promotion in the same office, but by transfer to other parts of the service.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, and who comply with the requirements. All such persons are invited to apply, but attention is invited to the fact that from those certified the department usually selects for appointment eligibles who are residents of the district in which the vacancies exist. Applicants will be examined, graded and certified with entire impartiality and wholly without regard to any consideration save their ability as shown by the grade attained in the examination. For application blank, full instructions, specimen examination questions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, and as to whether there are any existing vacancies in this office, applications should be made to the undersigned. Applications should be promptly filed with the secretary of the local board, and inquiry should be made of him as to the date set for the close of the receipt of applications.

W. F. BROWN,
Secretary Postal Board.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

BOWS TO NEW BOSS

Adrian Howald Now at Democratic Helm.

FEW KICKING OVER TRACES

The Youthful Howald's Elevation to Place and Power Have Aroused Some Envy and Jealousy, but the Really Faithful are Knuckling Down in Oldtime Form.

The loving cup is not passed 'round at the meetings of the Democratic central committee since its reorganization with Adrian Howald, chairman; William J. Minnich, secretary, and Simon Brenner, treasurer. The green-eyed monster will not tolerate it, and just now he is supreme among the committeemen. He made his appearance on the night that Adrian Howald, the youngest member of the committee, though his henchmen claim the cleverest, was exalted to the highest office in the gift of the organization, while fellow-members, gray in years and experience, were obliged to sit calmly by and see even the minor posts of honor fall to the youthful politician's supporters. So intense is the feeling that members of the committee no longer recognize each other when they chance to meet, and several positively refuse to attend the meetings of the committee, and as positively refuse to resign. "Boss" Howald, however, is not disturbed by this opposition. He has things well in hand, and is without fears for the future.

The Democratic central committee held a meeting Monday evening in 'Squire Paul's office. The talk was in regard to the organization of a Bryan club. The general feeling seemed to be that if an organization could be formed and supported without expense to the members it would be a success. There are saloonkeepers in the city whose benevolent spirit would lead them to allow the club to meet in halls owned by them, but which hall to choose and how to conduct the meetings so as to cause no soreness among the other dispensers of the amber fluid, who bitterly oppose any effort made to monopolize the benefits attending the slaking of the party thirst, are questions that cannot be settled. Each committeeman was given a list and instructed to secure as many names as possible of persons willing to join a Bryan club.

If strong opposition to the congressional candidacy of W. J. Dunlap, of this city, should appear previous to Tuesday, Massillon will be well represented at the Alliance convention. The delegates from this city are the Hon. Anthony Howells, Dr. P. P. Kirchhofer, Tobias Schott, Cyrus Stoner, Dr. Williamson, Henry Leahy, 'Squire H. B. Sibila, Councilman Peter Smith, John Snyder, L. P. Geis, Adam Dietz and Cyrus Smith.

CARL BROWNE IN KANSAS.

He Receives Fifteen Cents for a Lecture.

The Fort Scott (Kan.) Tribune, in a recent issue, thus tells of a recent visit of Carl Browne to that city, incidentally furnishing some information that will be news to Massillon readers:

"Carl Browne, the famous son-in-law of General Coxey, of Coxey's army, has been in Fort Scott for several days, speaking on North Main street from a buggy in which he drove down from the Labor Exchange colony of Freedom, near Fulton, this county, where he is now located. He talks socialism and relates interesting incidents of his trip to Washington. Mr. Browne is a unique character indeed. He is a man of many rare talents—intellectual, original, educated by wide experience. His latest novelty is a flying machine which he has just invented and for which he has applied for a patent. Being an artist of marked genius he has drawn a pen sketch of his invention, illustrating perfectly its plan. The principle of the machine is founded upon rotary wings which operate on something of the same rule as the ordinary electric fan, except that the wings are so constructed as to carry the weight of the ship upon the air. The ship is to be built of aluminum, and it is to be operated by liquid air.

"At present Mr. Browne and his wife, the daughter of Gen. Coxey, who is now a millionaire in Ohio, are living on an acre lot at the Freedom colony, of which they are members. They have no income except from the product of their labor in the colony and his lectures such as he has been delivering on the streets here. General Coxey is said to have made millions at mining and he is now establishing a steel plant in Ohio, but his daughter and son-in-law are quite independent of him. They attach no value to wealth and have never received any allowance from Mr. Coxey. The aggregate collection at last night's lecture was 15c. Mr. Browne is picturesque in appearance as well as character. He is tall, medium weight, with trimmed beard and long mustache and wears a white slouch hat with one side of the brim pressed up close to the crown in cockade style. His suit is of a cheap linen fabric. As a conversationalist he is extremely interesting, his diversity of rare experiences have furnished his mind with a store of entertaining incidents which he relates in a fascinating manner."

Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach and weak nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla."

NO REMEDY EQUALS PERUNA, SO THE WOMEN ALL SAY

Miss Susan Wymar.

Miss Susan Wymar, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman regarding Pe-ru-na. She says: "Only those who have suffered as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to find relief in Pe-ru-na. This has been my experience. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and every bottle of Pe-ru-na I ever bought proved a good friend to me."—Susan Wymar.

Mrs. Margaretha Dauben, 1214 North Superior St., Racine City, Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good and happy now that pen cannot describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good." Pe-ru-na has no equal in all of the irregularities and emergencies peculiar to women caused by pelvic catarrh.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book for women only.

THE CONTRACT LET

J. Meinhart & Son to Erect Brewery Building.

BEGIN WORK NEXT WEEK.

The Main Structure Will Be Four Stories High, and One of the Largest and Handsomest in the County—100 Tons of Steel will be Used in Its Construction.

The Schuster Brewing Company, at its office in Exchange street, on Tuesday, let the contract for the erection of the main building of the new brewery, to be located on the west side of West street, between the river and Cherry street, to John Meinhart & son. Work on the the foundation will probably be begun next week. The contract price has not been announced, but it is said that it constitutes a considerable portion of the $100,000 which the company expects the new institution to cost. The building will be 76x109 feet, four stories high. It will be perfectly fire-proof, 100 tons of steel being used in its construction. J. W. Schuster, president of the company, states that there is not a building in Massillon at present which will compare with the proposed structure, and that it is doubtful if there is one in the county. Brick, stone and steel will be the principal materials used in its construction.

The floors will be of concrete. The contract for the floors has not yet been awarded. The building in which will be located the office, bottling works and barn of the company will not be erected until after the structure now contracted for is nearing completion, as in the erection of this building some changes in the plans for the other may be necessary. Architect Grieser, of Chicago, who designed the building, was in the city yesterday. He will visit Massillon frequently during the progress of the work. Mr. Schuster expects the main building to be completed to a condition of occupancy in a few months, and he is confident that brewing can be commenced next February. The apparatus at the Millport brewery will be moved to Massillon during the winter.

Eating and Sleeping.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the sweet, restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, August 28, 1900:

LADIES.

Bemette, Miss Grace
Foraker, Miss Minnie (2)
Caldwell, Mrs. Mary Kline, Mrs. B. F.
Fagan, Jessie Marlowe, Miss Marion
Merrill, Mrs. Geo. B.

MEN.

McCrea, John S. Rhoda, Fred L,
Masse, H. A. Rubb, Edw. A.
Oberlin, R. J. Veliami, Gego (2)
Harris, Cohn & Bro.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Headache?

Slusser's Headache Tablets will stop it in a jiffy. Do not stupefy or affect the heart. Six doses, 10c. Sold by all druggists. Guaranteed.

The rush continues to the parlors of the Hotel Conrad. Consult the New York specialists. Persons with defective eyes and old chronics will do well to visit them, as they will remain until the 9th of September.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Powers, in West Tremont street, twins, both girls.

Miss Sadie Hoban, of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Florence Bell, in South Mill street.

William Reese, of North Lawrence, left on Saturday for Baker City, Ore., where he will remain.

Mrs. Maggie Greenstreet, of Cleveland, is visiting at the Peter Lucius residence, in Wood street.

Oliver Knepper, of Louisville, this county, was kicked by a horse Saturday evening, dying a few hours later.

The Rev and Mrs. O.. P. Foust and family left on Tuesday for a visit with the latter's parents at Loudonville.

Miss Nellie Flury has gone to Cleveland to spend several weeks as an attache of a wholesale millinery house.

Mrs. W. Hering, of Mansfield, and Mrs. G. F. Breckel have returned to this city, after a two weeks' visit in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Falor have left for an extended visit to Portland, San Francisco and other points on the Pacific coast.

Dr. Samuel W. McCandless, a prominent physician of Alliance, dropped dead at his home in that city Monday afternoon.

Harry Clasper and William Simpson returned on Sunday from an extended visit at Paris and other European points of interest.

The Misses Zorah Miller and Mary Nill have returned home after spending several days at Niagara Falls, Cleveland and Buffalo.

Mrs. Jane Marsh, of Youngstown, and Mrs. Evans, of Muncie, Ind., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Johns, at 73 Duncan street.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Eggert arrived home Monday, after an absence of two weeks spent at Rondau, Canada, and in camp at Chippewa lake.

Adam Yaest returned on Sunday to his home at Warmington, south of here, from the Philippine Islands, where he served in the United States army.

Cameron Miller has returned to Windsor, Canada, to resume his position as United States immigrant inspector, after a visit with his family in this city.

Edward Reinoehl, who recently sustained injuries by being thrown from the tipple, at the Western Ohio Company's mine, has been pronounced out of danger.

P. F. Shriber, who conducted a party of prospective homeseekers to Oklahoma on an excursion, arranged by himself someiweeks ago, returned to this city on Tuesday morning.

The funeral services over the body of August Bassler, the infant child of Mr and Mrs. Louis Bassler, of West Brookfield, were held in St. Barbara's church at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the rector, the Rev. Father Alten, officiating.

Veterinary Surgeon Benjamin Groff, who has never fully recovered from an attack of rheumatism, will leave in a few days for Vineyard, Tex., where he will undergo a course of treatment at the famous mineral springs at that place.

Councilman J. E. Johns left last evening for Milwaukee to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Local Insurance Agents. He was accompanied by Mrs. Johns. They will be absent a week or ten days, and will visit Chicago and other Western points.

Mrs. Dr. Heaton was taken to the Massillon hospital by Deputy Sheriff Zaiser and her nurse, Miss Edith Hayes. Dr. P. C. Ramsey accompanied them to the train. Mrs. Heaton was quite weak and was under the impression that she was going to Meyer's lake to spend the day.—Alliance Review.

Edith V. White, administratrix of the estate of Amasa S. White, deceased, has commenced suit in the court of common pleas against the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling for damages for $10,000 for the death of Amasa S. White, who was killed April 9, by being run down by an engine just south of the depot. He left a wife, who is plaintiff in this case, and five children.—Lorain Herald.

The Rev. F. H. Simpson conducted the funeral services for the late Miss Emma James, at the West Tremont street residence, Sunday afternoon. The four brothers of the deceased, T. C. Miller, a brother-in-law, and Postmaster L. A. Koons were the pallbearers at the residence, and at the cemetery the members of the postoffice force, with which Richard James, a brother of the deceased, is a member, officiated.

Henry Johns, residing west of the city, who was recently taken to the state hospital for epileptics, at Gallipolis, was returned to his home today. The authorities of the institution state that they are not permitted to treat cases of the character of Mr. Johns's. Mr. Johns, through a fracture of the skull, in a mine accident, is subject to mental and nervous disorders. Only chronic cases of years standing are treated at the hospital.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Nancy Little, who died east of the city on Monday night, were conducted from St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, by the Rev. J. F. Kuebler. The services were largely attended. The following officiated as pallbearers: Frank L. Beiter, John Little, Frank Little, Wesley Burwell, John Locker and John Yeagel. The body was placed in the receiving vault in St. Joseph's cemetery.

P. F. Shriber, who has just returned from Oklahoma, where he recently went at the head of a party of home seekers, says that he will go to that country again in November, and will probably locate there. He states that the climate is much more healthful. Mr. Anderson, from east of the city, is the only one of the seven who left Massillon with Mr. Scriber who has not returned. Mr. Shriber says that there yet remains 16,000 150-acre tracts of government lands in Oklahoma which can be purchased at $1.50 an acre.

Several hundred Massillonians have announced their intention of attending the annual picnic of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, at Randolph Park, on next Monday. A large per cent. of the members of the two local branches of the society will be present, and many will be accompanied by their families. The Massillonians will leave on the special train on the Pennsylvania road. This train starts at Alliance and will take on passengers at Louisville and Canton before arriving here. At this place it will be transferred to the M. & C. branch, and will run through Canal Fulton to the Park. About 100 people will board the train at Canal Fulton.

CONQUEROR CUPID.

Scatters Arrows Freely in City and Vicinity.

MARRIED AT NEW BERLIN.

The Snavely-Graham Nuptials at the Home of the Bride — The Witt-Krause Wedding Solemnized—"Hallelujah" Marriage of Well Known Salvationists — Some Announcements.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Clokey were among those present at the marriage of Charles Snavely, of this city, and Miss Helen Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Graham, residing south of New Berlin, which was solemnized at the home of the bride Wednesday. Mr. Clokey performed the ceremony. Both Mr. and Mrs. Snavely are well known in Massillon. The bride, until recently, was a teacher in the Massillon public schools. Mr. Snavely has just been made a member of the faculty of Otterbein College, at Westerville. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore.

WILLIAMS—MURRAY.

Edward Williams of Canal Fulton, and Miss Mollie Murray, of North Lawrence, were quietly married at the parsonage of the First M. E. church, at Canton, the Rev. Mr. Manchester officiating, Wednesday morning.

BASTED—HARPER.

Miss Chloe Sinnock has gone to Cleveland, from which place she will go to Austinburg, O., to be present at the wedding of Ensign Basted, of Painesville, and Miss Harper, a captain in the Salvation Army, and formerly in charge of the Massillon barracks. It is to be what the Salvationists term a "hallelujah" wedding, and will take place while the camp-meeting of the army is in progress at Austinburg. Lieutenant Colonel Holtz, well known in Massillon army circles, will perform the ceremony.

WITT-KRAUSE.

John H. Witt and Miss Lovina E. Krause were married at St. Mary's church at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Witt will reside in North Mill street. The groom is a son of the late Mrs. Harriet Witt. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Mary Krause, of 284 North Mill street.

LENGS—BEITER.

The marriage of Charles Lengs and Miss Blanche Beiter has been announced to take place at St. Joseph's church on next Tuesday.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. NANCY LITTLE.

Mrs. Nancy Little, wife of Francis Little, died at her home, about three miles east of the city, on Monday night. Cancer of the stomach was the cause of death, her last illness dating back to a month ago. She was born in Pennsylvania about 78 years ago. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Little resided near Waynesburg, but about eighteen months ago moved to Perry township, building a home west of Reedurban. Besides her husband, she leaves eight children. They are Mrs. George Beiter, of this city, Mrs. John Yeagel, of Canton, Mrs. Wesley Burwell, of Oneida Mills, Miss Loretta Little, of Reedurban, Mrs. Jacob Locker, of Waynesburg, Sister Mary Benedicta, at present in a convent at Reading, Pa., Francis Little, jr., of Reedurban, and John Little, of Canton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Little are descended from families that were among the earliest settlers of this country, and one of the principal characteristics of which was the longevity of its members. The funeral will take place from St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

AUGUST BASSLER.

August Bassler, the seven-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bassler, of West Brookfield, died of whooping cough Monday night. The funeral services will be held from St. Barbara's church at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

MRS. LACEY.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Lacey, an aged resident of this vicinity, died at the home of her son-in-law, Jacob Butscher, east of town, Sunday night.

MRS. MILLER.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Miller, a former resident of this place, is dead at her home in Akron. The body will be brought here for burial. Mrs. Miller's husband died at this place in 1875, and his body lies in the local cemetery.

G. A. R. IN SESSION.

Speech of Commander-in-Chief Shaw.

TWO CABINET MEETINGS.

President McKinley Anxious Over the Chinese Situation—Fifty Americans From Pekin Reach Tientsin—Boers are Driven From Machadorf—Akron Officials Threatened With Death.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The business meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic was called to order at 10:30, Mayor Harrison welcoming the veterans to the city. Commander Shaw responded, speaking, in part, as follows:

My first official act was to send out a fraternal circular letter to the comrades of the nation, calling upon them to unite in an earnest effort to build up our membership through prudent and wise consideration of the claims of comradeship. Special reference was made to the "dropped" and "suspended" members, and the need of fraternity, charity and loyalty, in the largest sense, in the line of securing the aid and comfort of all the veterans of the great war. The result of this appeal has been most gratifying as a whole. Department commanders, aid de camps and faithful comrades have done much to strengthen our noble order through personal efforts in behalf of this great organization.

While the Grand Army of the Republic is a fraternal and reminiscent order, and one that has no equal in its unique objects and membership, the fact is that constant effort is necessary to insure its highest usefulness. We are growing old, and with increasing infirmities there is urgent need of a closer touch and a larger sympathy with and for each other. "Kind words are more than coronets," and the comradely cheer that knows no shadow of turning this side of the grave, should be the unfailing basis of our relations to the Grand Army. It is a source of peculiar gratification to your commander-in-chief to know that during the past year a remarkable record of concord has followed this policy of fraternity in all departments.

Referring to the Dewey Day parade in New York, the commander-in-chief fully endorsed the action of Department Commander Kay, and thanked the comrades for their object lesson of loyalty to the Grand Army and to the dignity and honor of the saviors of the Republic. Unless the survivors of the great war march at the front in all pageantries, they should not consent to appear in line. No sophism as to troops "carrying arms" can have force in the light of the glorious services of the veterans of the union so far as a place in the line is concerned.

It is believed that with a liberal and just execution of present pension laws little further in the way of pension legislation will be necessary to secure for the great majority of the dependent saviors of the nation the fulfilment of the pledged faith of the people in behalf of those who perilled their all, in the morning of their lives, for liberty and union. During the year the original issues were 40,645; restorations, 4,693; total names added to rolls, 45,338. The increases, re-ratings, etc., were: Act of 1890, 34,152; general laws, 25,298; old wars, 803. The total number of certificates issued 105,591, against 89,054 during the year ending June 30, 1899. The number of pensioners on the roll July 1, 1900, was 1,030,863, 43,334 having been dropped during the year—35,809 by deaths, 909 by re-marriages and 6,616 from all other causes. The disbursements for pensions and maintenance of system from July 1, 1865 to June 30, 1900 had been $2,612,329,690 divided as follows: Pensions, $2,528,373,147; medical examinations, $16,532,929; salaries and all other expenses of bureau, $48,808,623; salaries and other expenses of agencies, $12,615,990.

It is a source of regret that the pension department is widely criticised by a large number of worthy applicants for pensions, under the belief that their claims are not treated in a liberal and just way, under the present administration of the pension laws. Such a state of feeling is greatly to be deplored, for it gives rise to irritations of an unfortunate and unhappy sort. The impartial and worthy execution of our pension laws unquestionably calls for great prudence and wisdom on the part of those charged with the duty of their adjudication. The great weakness undoubtedly to be found is the faulty present system in force in the pension office. Nothing should be left to individual interpretation. It is not so much the question of officials as it is of a proper judicial system, in the execution of our generous pension laws. With the proposed pension court of appeals once duly organized, the whole atmosphere of the pension office would be quickly changed into as harmonious and popular a branch of the government as are those of the departments of the treasury, the postoffice and of justice. For then the law would be effective under high judicial interpretation. Your commander in chief believes that the passage of the proposed pension court of appeals bill would bring harmony and settle, once for all, the vexing questions and irritations now so pronounced in the pension office, through its wise provisions for interpreting the pension laws and ability to speedily clear the appeal cases now burdening the files of the department of the interior. With it peace and concord and full justice in pension cases would be secured; without it, no end of heart burnings and irritations will continue.

The importance of proper military drill in schools is now generally acknowledged by our prominent educators. It develops both mind and body in a desirable way, and it adds greatly to the physical culture of our youth. Besides, in a country where the nation depends upon volunteers for its soldiers in time of war, the wise and prudent knowledge of military requirements are elements of national strength of the most desirable sort in times of peace.

Profoundly impressed with the weakening way memorial day is being observed in the element of games and diversions of one sort or another which are more and more coming into view, your commander in chief strongly recommends that it fall on the last Sunday in May. If this change is made, it is believed from consultations and interchange of views that the holy Sabbath day will preserve it from the desecrations which now largely pervert the tender associations of this unique memory day from its original signification.

The Woman's Relief Corps—a noble organization—has been a tower of strength during the past year, and stands for the largest influence as an auxiliary of our order. What is true of the Woman's Relief Corps applies largely to the Ladies of the Grand Army.

Commander Shaw was followed by J. M. Longnecker, commander of the department of Illinois, and response was given by Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia. This closed the session, after which an informal reception was held for half an hour. At the afternoon session, which was called at 3 o'clock, the annual reports of officers and committees were read. These included the report of the executive committee, council of administration, adjutant general, quartermasters, general surgeon, general chaplain, judge advocate general, senior and junior vice commander, inspector general, committee on veterans in public service, and committee on pensions.

We are all nearing the final sunset of our lives and our work is mainly done. Let us so live as to inspire our youth with safe ideals of patriotic love of country, and thus insure the culture of a citizenship worthy of our age and one that will dominate all the future along the loftiest planes of enduring liberty.

The five-mile bicycle race for veterans was won by J. Patterson, of Greenfield, Ind., aged 61; time, 19:33. M. Haniorly, aged 65, was second. Twenty-nine riders started.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Two Meetings of the Cabinet Held Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—[By Associated Press]—The special meeting of the cabinet today, following the midnight conference last night, and other conferences with Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Adee, indicates the amount of attention President McKinley is giving to the Chinese situation. It is understood that important communications have been received from the governments of the allied powers.

No definite conclusion was reached on any point at the meeting of the cabinet, and another meeting is called for this afternoon. No statement concerning the questions under discussion has been made public.

OFFICERS THREATENED.

Summit County Officials Receive Anonymous Letters.

AKRON, Aug. 29.—[By Associated Press]—County and city officials are receiving numerous anonymous letters, threatening them with death if they persist in making arrests of men implicated in last week's riot. Citizens have appealed to Judge Kohler to call a special session of the grand jury to investigate the matter. A guard of twelve men has been placed on duty at the county jail.

AMERICANS LEAVE PEKIN.

Fifty, Under Strong Escort, Have Reached Tientsin.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 29.—[By Associated Press]—Fifty Americans have arrived here from Pekin, including the Misses Condit-Smith, Woodward and Paine, who were guests of Minister Conger. The commissary department is arranging for the establishment of an extensive winter base at Tong Ku.

BULLER IN MACHADORP.

Boers Have Taken a Strong Position at Helvetia.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—[By Associated Press]—Lord Roberts cables the war office, August 28, that Buller's advance has occupied Machadorf. The Boers have taken a strong position at Helvetia, from which they could not be dislodged by the cavalry.

BRESCI SENTENCED.

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 29.—[By Associated Press]—The trial of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, was concluded today, the prisoner being sentenced to imprisonment for life.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

NEWS OF CANTON.

Fairmount Children Picnicking at the Lake.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Increased Interest in the Sessions—The Will of Margaret Schott, of Massillon, Filed for Probate—Republican League Meeting.

CANTON, Aug. 29.—The first annual picnic of the children and attaches of the Fairmount Children's Home, arranged under the auspices of the Stark county board of commissioners, is in full sway at Meyer's lake, and gives promise of being the success for which the commissioners have earnestly worked. Several special cars attached to a regular Pennsylvania train brought the ninety-six little charges to Canton at 8:05 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Superintendent and Mrs. M. M. Southworth, of the home, being with the party which numbered 125 all told. Three special electric cars waited the arrival of the train and the party was immediately conveyed to the scene of the outing. Large numbers of philanthropic citizens have been attracted to the picnic, Massillon sending over a goodly share. The children are their own masters for the day, and are allowed to mingle freely with relatives and former friends present. Plenty of amusement was afforded for the children during the morning, and a programme of speeches has been arranged for the afternoon, the following being the speakers: Judge T. T. McCarty, C. C. Bow, John C. Welty, the Revs. Ferguson, Treiber and Milligan, and Alice Danner Jones.

The lecture of James M. Milne, delivered in the high school building as part of the programme of the thirty-sixth annual session of the Teachers' Institute Association, on the subject of "Character Study," was well attended on Tuesday evening, and gave much room for thoughtful reflection. The Wednesday morning session opened with a larger attendance and increased interest on the part of those attending. Mr. Milne talked of "Attention" and "Conducting Recitations" in the morning, and on the "Teaching of English" in the afternoon. J. E. McGilvrey took up a part of the morning session with the opening of his lecture, "Two Views of the Being to be Educated." This subject will also occupy a portion of Thursday morning's meeting. Other lectures on Thursday morning will be "Inspiration," by Mr. Milne, and "Nature of Alcoholic Drinks and other Narcotics and their Effects," and on "Sunshine," the latter coming just before the adjournment of the session. Mr. McGilvrey will take up "Influence of the Two Views, or the Method of Instruction." Mr. McGilvrey will deliver the lectures of the evening, which will be on the subject, "Cultural Value of Literature."

The Republican league, at its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, was addressed by J. J. Grant, whose sound and burning arguments on the issues of the day were received with enthusiasm. The league ordered 400 badges and the same number of tri-colored umbrellas, with the pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt, on, which are to be here for the opening of the Republican campaign at Youngstown. The Grand Army band has been engaged to accompany the league to Youngstown on this occasion.

Philip Cole, of Magnolia, was brought to Canton and locked up in the city prison on Tuesday evening by Marshal Rinehart. Cole is charged with breaking into a building at Magnolia and stealing some tools.

The will of the late Margaret Schott, of Massillon, has been filed for probate. The deceased, after providing for her funeral and other expenses, bequeaths to her sister, Eva Gook, and two children, $100, in equal shares; to her sister, Martha Bullinger, $100; to the rector of St. Mary's Catholic church, of Massillon, for the use and benefit of said church, $50; to her stepson, John Schott, all the remainder of her property. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker is nominated as the executor of the will.

The second account has been filed in the trusteeship of Emma Oglethorpe, of Tuscarawas township.

Inventory has been filed in the trusteeship of Amanda Strausser, of Jackson township.

Sale of real estate has been confirmed and deed ordered in the estate of Charles Bayliss, of Massillon.

J. J. Zaiser has been appointed the trustee in the guardianship of Lita Webb, of Omaha, Neb.

John P. Jones has been appointed administrator in the estate of Abraham Davis, of Lawrence township.

Final account has been filed in the estate of Charles F. Krayer, of Massillon.

Final account has been filed in the estate of Charles Miller, of Massillon.

In the estate of Frank Youngblood, of Massillon, final account has been filed.

The first account has been filed in the guardianship of Mathie heirs, of Lawrence township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Benton Seefong and Nancy Newcomer, of Myers, and William J. Wood and Jennie C. Young, of Massillon.

Entertainment committees will find ust what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Aug. 29.—James McFarland, of Navarre, spent last Wednesday with his sister, Mrs. George Williamson.

Wm. Smith, of Massillon, one of the best teachers in our public schools in the past, called on friends last Wednesday.

Mrs. Joseph Healey and Mrs. D. J. Evans, of Massillon, made a pleasant call last Thursday, while en route to Mrs. Phil Tilton's home, near Canal Fulton.

Grandma Margaret Young, of this place, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorin C. Wise, of Canton, enjoyed their annual visit at Lakeside for the past few days.

The Misses Sadie Currie and Sarah Naysmith, of Canton, visited relatives and friends here last week.

Wm. J. Masters and Miss Mary Griffith accompanied the Russell excursion to Euclid Beach park last Saturday, and were highly pleased with the trip.

Miss Augusta Morganthaler, of Massillon, is enjoying an extended visit with her brother, Albert, and family at their pleasant Willow Grove home.

The Drake mine is working nearly every day, and most of our people are happy for the convenient work.

The Misses Jennie Kitt, Rosa Jackson and Sadie Yoder, of Canal Fulton, and Jennie Patterson, of Massillon, spent last Thursday in a most pleasant manner at the home of Miss Margaret Findley.

We notice in the Repository that the United Mine Workers have decided to take no part in politics this year. It is generally supposed, and in fact inserted in their by-laws, that the organization nor any of its officers shall be permitted to take any part in politics, in any year or at any time. Can it be possible that the law is to be more rigidly enforced this year than formerly? We hope it will be for the reason that politics and labor organizations will not mix in a profitable way to the best interests of the toiler—the man who pays all the bills.

The school board of education of Lawrence township met at the town hall Monday evening for the purpose of completing the hiring of teachers for the North Lawrence district. Miss Bisby was selected to fill the vacancy in the primary department, and the selection of the principal teacher was on motion submitted to the local board of directors, which means that Prof. R. O. Ellis will be hired for the eight months' term at the scheduled wages. Thus, we are pleased to say, avoids a deadlock and will retain the much desired harmony of all concerned.

BOLIVAR BRIEFS.

BOLIVAR, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Edward Miller and children, Gladys and Archie, of Canal Dover, are visiting friends and relatives here this week.

The Misses Ida and Malinda Helwick spent Sunday with friends at Shanesville.

Quite a number of young people attended the teachers' institute at New Philadelphia last week.

W. D. Lynch and C. E. Ruefly spent Sunday with friends at Bolivar.

Mrs. J. H. Summers and sister, Miss Jennie, were at Canal Dover on business last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKinney, of Baltimore, Md., spent last week with relatives and friends here.

Prof. and Mrs. William Maurer, of Steubenville, spent last week with the former's parents here.

ELTON ECHOES.

ELTON, Aug. 29.—The wedding promised last week occurred on Tuesday, the contracting parties being John Ricksecker, of this place, and Miss Carrie Brinker, of West Lebanon. The ceremony was performed at the home of the Rev. Mr. Beck, of Mt. Eaton. They will be at home to their friends in this vicinity in the near future.

The grand ball at S. W. Ricksecker's last Saturday evening was well attended and everybody enjoyed a good time.

Quite a few of our young people attended the festival at West Lebanon last Saturday evening.

Mrs. S. D. Baughman attended the Harrold reunion at the home of Columbus Harrold, near Mt. Eaton, last Wednesday.

John E. Ricksecker made a business trip to Wooster last week.

Mrs. Hannah Williams has been on the sick list for the last few weeks.

Joseph Zook, of East Greenville, and Miss May Beck, of this place, were married last Thursday at the Crystal Spring Tabernacle.

HOT DAY AND NO ICE.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 29.—Daniel Harmon's ice wagon broke down in such a way, as he was beginning his rounds this morning, that the contents were practically useless to local consumers. Consequently, for several hours, or until a fresh supply could be had, the town drank warm beer and was obliged to do without soda water entirely, while provisions susceptible to the heat were hurriedly gotten upon the cooking stove to prevent the weather from having any effect.

Misses' kangaroo calf shoes at $1.10 at Pille's removal sale.

"Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining."

The clouds of bad blood enveloping humanity have a silver lining in the shape of a specific to remove them. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, which drives out all impurities from the blood, of either sex or any age.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

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THE GALLUP FAMILY.

AN EVENING OF LAMENTATIONS BY THE AILING WIFE.

She Knew Her Time For Departure For the Other World Had Come, and She Was Anxious to Become an Angel, but There Were Drawbacks.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

Mr. Gallup had finished his supper, removed his coat and shoes and sat down in the rocking chair to read the copy of The Chemung County Gazette he had brought home from the post-office when Mrs. Gallup dropped down on the lounge with a sigh and began:

"Samuel, if you could spare a dyin woman three or four minits of your time I should like to talk to you. I know you don't like to be bothered when you are readin, and I wouldn't say a word if it was only a bile on my leg or one of my back aches, but it's more serious than that, Samuel—fur more serious."

Mr. Gallup stretched his legs out to their fullest extent and made his toes crack, but he never looked up from his paper.

"I don't want to give you no sudden shock," continued Mrs. Gallup as the tears began to stream down her cheeks and her nose to twitch, "but it's my duty to tell you, so you kin prepare yourself. Samuel, you'll be a widow before Saturday night! Tonight is Tuesday night. Before sundown on Saturday night the funeral will be over, I'll be an angel, and you'll be free to go out somewhere every evenin and play checkers. Do you hear me, Samuel?"

Mr. Gallup may or may not have heard her, but if he did he paid not the slightest attention.

"Yes; I've got my call to go," she resumed as she wiped her eyes on her

"SPARE A DYIN WOMAN THREE OR FOUR MINITS."

apron. "I've had rheumatiz, fever, consumption and heart disease, and many and many a time I've expected to go, but I have never felt like this before. My heart goes tunk, tunk, tunk, my lungs seem to be hitchin around, and now and then my breath shuts off on me the same as if I had got caught in a hole in the fence. Mrs. Watkins was took this very way before she died, and so was Mr. Comfort. It may come tonight, or it may be delayed till tomorrer, but within a day or two I'll be an angel. You won't blame me fur dyin, will you, Samuel?"

Mr. Gallup turned his paper over, pulled in his feet and crossed his legs, but made no reply.

"Folks can't help dyin, Samuel—that is, I can't. I hate to go before I've made the soft soap and put up the fall pickles, but I can't help myself. It was so with Mrs. Watkins. She had the soap grease all ready and was all ready to dye rags fur a new carpet, but when Gabriel's horn sounded she had to spread her wings. You'll miss the soft soap, Samuel, fur you're a great hand to wash up, and you'll miss the pickles, fur you love sour things, but will you miss me?"

Mr. Gallup held the paper in his left hand and reached down his right to scratch his heel through his sock, but he was dumb. Mrs. Gallup looked at him through her tears for a time and then choked down a sob and said:

"Well, if you don't miss me I can't help it. I've allus had hot water ready when you wanted to wash your feet, and you've never found me without stickin salve fur sore fingers. I've nursed you through colic and sot up with you through fever. You've never had to tell me my bread was heavy or the biscuit tasted of saleratus. And when I'm laid away, Samuel, you'll remember that I wore the same bonnet and shawl fur 21 years and that I allus made a pair of shoes last three years. Haven't I done purty well all things considered?"

Mr. Gallup might have agreed with her, but if he did he didn't say so aloud. He crossed his legs the other way and scratched the other heel, and when Mrs. Gallup could restrain her tears she observed:

"I ain't leavin this house the way some wives would, Samuel. When I am gone, you'll find your shirts and socks and everything in the usual place, and you won't have to sew on a button. I'll even scald out the teapot and scour out the dishpan if I have time. If angels can look down from heaven, then I want to look down and see that I've left everything in order. I want to ask you about angels, Samuel. Are they all old or young angels, or are they sorter mixed up? Will I be set back 30 or 40 years, or will I be an old woman angel?"

She looked directly at Mr. Gallup and waited for a reply, but he was reading how to make a hammock out of a flour barrel, and he paid no heed to the question.

"And are all angels purty, Samuel?" she continued after awhile. "I've never been purty since I was a baby and fell out of the winder, but if I've got to be an angel I want my face made over as soon as I get up there. I'm not goin to be p'inted our fur my homeliness as I fly around. If I was, I know I'd make up faces at some of 'em. Will I be changed in the twinklin of an eye and made as purty as the rest of em?"

Something like a smile flitted over the face of Mr. Gallup, but it was probably caused by the article he was reading.

"And about the music, Samuel? I can't play on no harp without lessons. I have never even seen a harp. When we was first married, I used to play on the accordion fur you, but it was awful poor playin, and you soon got sick of it. Is it goin to be expected that I kin fly right up to heaven and begin playin on a harp the very first thing? If it is, then I dunno as I want to die. I never could a-bear havin folks laugh at me. And the singin, Samuel—the singin! My voice is cracked, and I sing through my nose, and is that goin to do up there? I s'pose I could walk around with a robe on and talk and visit, but I can't sing nor play, and they needn't expect it. Samuel, shall we talk about whether you'd better take a second wife or not? Sometimes I think you had, and sometimes I think you hadn't. What do you think?"

Mr. Gallup turned from the hammock article to one on natural gas in Ohio, and he extended his legs again and prepared to digest it thoroughly. It might have occurred to him that Mrs. Gallup was in the room and that she or some one else was talking to him, but he answered not. Ten minutes had gone by when he finished the article and looked up and around as if he had suddenly missed something. Mrs. Gallup lay curled up on the lounge fast asleep, and in the corner of each eye still glistened a big tear.

M. QUAD.

HER "SUSPICION CURE."

It Made Life One Lingering Honeymoon For Mrs. Jones' Adviser.

"I would be quite happy if my husband would not spend so much of his time at his club," said Mrs. Jones, with a sigh.

"Why don't you try the suspicion cure?" said her intimate friend.

"What in the name of Susan B. Anthony is the suspicion cure?" asked Mrs. Jones in amazement.

"Well, my husband got in the habit of spending his evenings at his club, and I worried over it for some time before I hit upon a plan to keep him at home. At first I pleaded with him, telling him how lonely I was at home when he was away, but he would only laugh and promise to be home early, which meant midnight or later. Then I changed my tactics. Instead of asking him to remain at home I urged him to go to his club. The way he raised his eyebrows the first time I suggested it showed me I was on the right tack, and I resolved to keep it up. One night when he came home for dinner he announced that he had a severe headache and would remain home for the evening. I opposed the idea and pointed out that an evening at his club would cause him to forget his headache and do it good. He gave me a hard look, but acted on the suggestion and left for his club. Something told me that he would be back within an hour, so I made an elaborate toilet and waited for him to return. He came home, as I expected, with the plea that his head was worse and that he couldn't stand the noise at the club. I condoled with him and ignored his question concerning my elaborate toilet. He hasn't been away for an evening since. It is almost like the old honeymoon, only he appears to have something on his mind that he is not entirely satisfied about."—London Answers.

Baldness.

It has been found on study of 300 cases of loss of hair that baldness prevails most with unmarried men, which is contrary to the general belief. The worries of the bachelor may be fewer, but they are more trying to the scalp than are the multitudinous cares of the man of family. Most bald people are found to lead indoor lives, and almost all of them belong to the intellectual class. Usually the loss of hair begins before the thirtieth year. In woman it usually constitutes a general thinning; in men it affects the top of the head. Diseases that affect the general nutrition of the body are likely to thin the hair. Heredity is a factor. If one has baldheaded ancestors, all the drugs of the pharmacopoeia will not bring out flowing locks.—Argonaut.

Four to One.

An English officer in Malta stopped in riding to ask a native the way. He was answered by a shrug of the shoulders and a "No speak English."

"You're a fool then," said the officer.

But the man knew enough English to ask:

"Do you understand Maltese?"

"No."

"Do you know Arabic?"

"No."

"Do you know Italian?"

"No."

"Do you know Greek?"

"No."

"Then you four fools. I only one!"—Youth's Companion.

An Incredulous Lawmaker.

It is recalled that when the projector of the railroad up Mount Washington sought a charter from the New Hampshire legislature one of the lawmakers, in his speech on the subject, said, "Give the fool permission, but he might as well ask for a railroad to the moon!" But the railroad is still running to the Tip Top House.—Buffalo Commercial.

A married man says that a wife should be like a roast lamb—tender and sweet, nicely dressed, but without sauce.—Chicago News.

When a man approaches you and begins telling how honest he is, hold your hands on your pocketbook.—Atchison Globe.

CAUGHT IN THE TRAP

THE GREAT SMALLPOX SWINDLE AND HOW IT WAS WORDED.

A Brazen and Well Planned Scheme by Which Two Sharp Confidence Men Bunkoed a Hotel Keeper Out of $5,000.

"I dare say you never heard of the great smallpox swindle," said the hotel manager. "The facts of that remarkable affair were withheld at the time for the most urgent reasons of policy, and even now I prefer to tell the story without names or localities. It happened in the fall of 1886, when a certain hotel in a large western city was crowded with tourists. One day, at the height of the season, two gentlemanly looking strangers put up at the house and were assigned to what we call a 'double room.' About a week later one of them appeared at the office and requested a private interview with the manager. 'I regret to inform you,' he said, after the door was closed, 'that my friend is down with a severe attack of smallpox.'

"The proprietor nearly fell out of his chair. There was known to be smallpox in the city, and the bare suggestion that the disease had appeared in the hotel was enough to empty it in a twinkling. To let the news get out meant the loss of thousands upon thousands of dollars. It meant the ruin of the season's business. 'He must be quietly removed at once,' said the proprietor, trying to control his agitation.

"'Removed!' exclaimed the other. 'Taken through the cold air to a lazaretto! Why, man, that would be murder! I'll not permit it!'

"The hotel keeper was thunder struck. 'Do you mean to say he must stay here?' he gasped.

"'Certainly,' said the stranger.

"It was a ticklish situation. The hotel keeper dare not enforce his suggestion, while to let the case remain was like storing gunpowder in a furnace room. He pleaded, protested, begged, threatened and blustered, but all in vain. The man was firm as a rock. 'If you attempt to eject my sick friend,' he declared, 'I'll publish your inhumanity to the entire community.'

"Finally it occurred to the distracted proprietor to see, first, whether it was really a case of smallpox. So he sent for a physician, swore him to secrecy and hustled him up to the room. The doctor took one look at the disfigured face on the pillow and reported that the malady was there in a malignant type. He advised the man's immediate removal at any cost. 'If you keep him concealed,' he said, 'the disease may spread, and it would ruin you for life. You owe something to your guests.' Again the proprietor interviewed the friend, and again the latter refused to budge from his position.

"'Where can I take him?' he demanded. 'You know very well I can't get comfortable quarters for such a purpose, and I won't have him butchered in a pesthouse to please any landlord on earth!' The hotel man felt his hair stand on end, but concluded to let things stand as they were until morning.

"Next day he sent for the sick man's friend and asked him whether he had any suggestions to make.

"'Yes,' he replied; 'I thought up a plan over night, which you may adopt or not, as you like. As I said before,' he continued, 'it is useless to try to rent quarters for such a case. We might, however, buy a small cottage and take him there. I have figured the thing up and the total expense would be about $5,000. If you are willing to hand over that amount, I will take him away and assume all further responsibility. I make the offer entirely out of sympathy for your guests.'

"The landlord looked him in the eye. 'I, too, have thought the situation over,' he said, 'and I'm convinced it's a confidence game pure and simple. I'm convinced there's nothing the matter with your dear friend up stairs, but I am also convinced that the slightest breath of the affair would greatly damage the reputation of the house. As a business proposition I consider it worth $5,000 to get rid of you.'

"The other man smiled ironically. 'Call a cab and get out your money,' he said, and inside an hour the incubus had been spirited through a side door swathed in blankets and driven away.

"As the landlord shrewdly surmised, the whole thing was a confidence game, and he learned the particulars later on through a sport he had once befriended. There was nothing the matter with the rascal up stairs except that his face had been pricked a little with a quill dipped in croton oil, something that makes a horrible looking pustule, which disappears in a few days and leaves no mark. I always thought the hotel man showed good sense in taking the course he did. He was caught in a trap and took the cheapest way out. The bare rumor of even a suspected case would probably have involved a loss of $50,000 or $60,000. It was far better to pay the $5,000 and charge it to education."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Be True to Yourself.

Nobody is more entitled to the gratitude of his country than the man who is true to himself—who is a useful, right living, law abiding subject. Happy the man, and happy the community in which he lives, if, through all the storms and struggles of his day, he carries unstained to the end "the white flower of a blameless life."

Easy.

Miles—There is a man over in that museum who has lived for 40 days on water.

Giles—Pshaw! That's nothing. I have an uncle who has lived for nearly 40 years on water.

Miles—Impossible!

Giles—Not at all. He's a sea captain.—Chicago News.

THE HEDGE.

Fair neighbor of the thatched cot,
With gloire de Dijon clustered gable,
So star sweet, on from plot to plot
Thou trippest, like a nymph of fable.

So blithe thy smile, so soft thy tone,
Thy love so good a life to lead in,
I'd fain the hedge were overthrown
And our two gardens made one Eden!

But "No!" cries Wisdom. "Spare the fence,
The thorn, the ivy blackbirds nest in;
Leave something for the finer sense,
Some dream of joy to hope and rest in,

"Some glad surprise, some mystery
Of inconceivably sweet meaning!"
Wisdom is wise. My friend and I
Scarce press the topmost twigs by leaning.

—G. D. C. in Good Words.

NIGHTMARE.

The Sensation That Always Makes a Man a Coward.

"Strange that we are always so cowardly in nightmares," remarked a New Orleans lawyer who has a taste for the bizarre. "I don't believe anybody ever lived who stood up and made a square stand against the amorphous horror that invariably pursues us in such visions. When I have a nightmare and the usual monster gets on my trail, my blood turns to water, and my conduct would disgrace a sheep. I am beside myself with stark, downright fear, and I have no idea left in my head except to run like a rabbit. All pride, self respect, dread of ridicule and even the instinct of self defense are scattered to the winds, and I believe, honestly, I would be capable of any infamy in order to escape. I have no hesitation in confessing this, because, as far as I have been able to find out, everybody acts exactly the same way in the throes of nightmare, and I feel certain I would not make such a pitiable spectacle of myself in real life, no matter what might befall.

"I think that the explanation of the nightmare panic is to be found in the fact that the dream is almost invariably accompanied by a sense of suffocation. It is well established that choking—the 'shutting off of one's wind,' to use a homely phrase—has an effect upon the mind which is entirely distinct and different from that produced by any other form of pain or peril. It fills the victim with such horror and distraction that he is for the moment insane. He will do anything to get relief. This has been brought out on more than one occasion in the defense of men who have been choked and killed their assailants, and judges have held that the circumstances of such an attack should be given special consideration as extenuating the deed. In dreams the entire nervous system is relaxed, and it is natural to suppose that the mental effect of suffocation would be intensified. At least, that is the best apology I have to offer for my sprints through nightmare land."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Habit In a Horse's Work.

"When I retired from the contracting business a short time ago," said a well known man, "I had a number of horses that I was anxious to dispose of. Among them was one named Jerry, which for several years had been used to working on a drum. In such work a horse becomes accustomed to lifting his feet high to avoid striking the hoisting ropes. When the horses were put under the hammer, Jerry went to a Harlem grocer.

"About a week later the purchaser of Jerry called at my house and told me that he had a lot of trouble with the horse. He said that Jerry would go a short distance, when he would stop short and lift his feet high, and after doing this would go a little farther, only to repeat it again. I told the grocer why the horse stopped short and lifted his feet and also advised him to look up some contractor and sell the animal to him for hoisting purposes. He did so, notifying me that he received a larger price than he paid me for the horse."—New York Sun.

How He Got It.

In one of Chauncey M. Depew's stories he told of meeting a man as funny as himself.

"One day," said Mr. Depew, "I met a soldier who had been wounded in the face. He was a Union man, and I asked him in which battle he had been injured.

"'In the last battle of Bull Run, sir,' he replied.

"'But how could you get hit in the face at Bull Run?' I asked.

"'Well, sir,' said the man, half apologetically, 'after I had run a mile or two I got careless and looked back.'"

Sulphur Will Put Out Fires.

Grant me space in your paper to make more generally known a fact which has been known to me many years and doubtless to others, that sulphur thrown into the fire of a stove, furnace or fireplace will instantly extinguish the fire in a chimney or flue. If a small bag or parcel of sulphur, say three or four ounces, were kept in a handy place and used when needed as directed above, it might be the means of saving property and perhaps life.—Letter in New York Times.

A Success.

"Was the wedding a success?"

"I guess so. The bride's mother was in tears, the groom's mother went her one better and had hysterics, you couldn't hear a word of the ceremony, and the church was so crowded that three women fainted. Yes, it was a success all right."—Life.

Milk is suggested as a good extinguishing agent for burning petroleum. It forms an emulsion with the oil, and by disturbing its cohesion attenuates the combustible element as water cannot.

Among the aborigines of Australia the most common form of punishment less than death is the spearing of the offender through different parts of the body.

Rheumatism

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching joints and excited nerves. The blood has been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustaining food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

Mrs. James Kell, of 707 Ninth street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes as follows: "A few months ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense that I became completely prostrated. The attack was an unusually severe one, and my condition was regarded as being very dangerous. I was attended by one of the most able doctors in Washington, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me to continue his prescriptions and I would get well. After having filled twelve times without receiving the slightest benefit, I declined to continue his treatment any longer. Having heard of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almost in despair however, to give the medicine a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon thereafter had no use for them at all. S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health.

SSS the great vegetable purifier and tonic, is the ideal remedy in all rheumatic troubles. There are no opiates or minerals in it to disturb the digestion and lead to ruinous habits.

We have prepared a special book on Rheumatism which every sufferer from this painful disease should read. It is the most complete and interesting book of the kind in existence. It will be sent free to any one desiring it. Write our physicians fully and freely about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.

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JABE WON THE BELLE

YET HIS FACE WAS HOMELY ENOUGH TO SCARE CHILDREN.

He Had Given Up All Hope of Ever Getting a Wife Until He Accidentally Learned His Power, and Then He Got Mighty Particular.

"I reckon Jabe Hawkins was about the ugliest man the Lord ever let live," said Uncle Ben as he meditatively whetted his knife upon his boot leg. "I've knowed strangers to foller that man around for a half hour jest to git another look at his face an then go right off an take a drink o' licker. Seemed to kind o' give 'em a relish for it. I've knowed fool women to scare their children into spasms by threatenin to give 'em to Jabe, an they do say he's been the cause o' more than one runaway. He was jest pizen ugly, an that's all they was to it. It was a durn pity, too, because he was a mighty nice man if you happened to meet him in the dark, an he had money in the bank at Maple Run an 80 acres o' as fine bottom land as ever felt a plow.

"Well, in spite o' him bein so blame homely that he dassent look a woman in the face, this yere cuss was always wantin to git married, but, o' course, they wan't no way to get at it. He advertised some in the city paper an writ letters to lots o' women that way, but he was honest to the core, an when the thing got along fur enough so's they might anything come o' it he always sent his photograph, an that ended it.

"Oncet they was a mighty likely widow from way back east that got to likin Jabe purty well through his letter writin, an I must say he was a good hand at that, before he sent his pickshur. After studyin over his lineaments for a couple o' months she made up her mind to come on anyhow, but when she ackshully saw Jabe in the flesh she backed out an married Si Peter, an she made him a mighty fine wife, barrin the fact that she had a 20-year-old son that bobbed up after the ceremony an turned out to be as shiftless as it's possible fur a man to git an live.

"Then Jabe gits desperit, an he up an offers a hundred dollars reward to anybody as will git him a pardner. But that didn't amount to much. Ole Dud Harris 'lowed he'd make his oldest girl, Mirandy, the one that had the harelip, jine him, an Jabe, knowin his own shortcomin's, was satisfied to git anybody most, but Mirandy took epileptic fits an died before the weddin come off, an folks all aroun said it was a judgment on Dud.

"Then Jim Damm brung aroun his half witted girl, an Jabe studied a long while over it, thinkin mebby that if they was goin to be children come with his ugliness they'd better be fools, too, so's they wouldn't realize it. The girl seemed to take a fancy to Jabe right away an wanted to kiss him, but he changed his mind right off, properly decidin that he couldn't stand anybody that was as big a fool as that.

"Things was this-a-way when there was a hypnotizer come through Maple Run an give a show, an he asked for people to come up on the platform an be hypnotized. Everybody most was afraid to go till Jabe made the break, sayin it didn't matter much what become o' him nohow, an then five more went up like they alluz do.

"Well, the minit this here hypnotist took hold o' Jabe's head an tilted it back to git a good look in his eyes he give a funny little jump an says:

"'I can't do nothin with you. Why, man, you may not know it, but you got more power than I have. If you fix them fine blue eyes o' your'n on anybody, they just nachelly have to do what you say.'

"Then he let Jabe go an made Wash Diffius fight bumblebees an preten' he was a dog an do the most outlandish things you ever heard of. I gosh, it was funny, an he made some o' the others act up, too, but none so much as ole Wash, an the next day he went away.

"But he made a mighty big change in Jabe's life. Y'see up to this time Jabe allus dropped his eyes every time he see a woman comin, an the woman allus looked the other way. But now Jabe made up his mind to try it, an so he looked, an all the women knowed about it, so they looked, an they found out that them eyes was mighty fine if you looked at 'em so keen you couldn't see the rest o' his face. They was mostly scared, too, since they heard as how Jabe was a hypnotizer if he only wanted to be that-a-way; but, o' course, that only made 'em look all the more.

"First off, Jabe didn't have the sand to look at the best lookin girls, but only the homely ones, an it wasn't two weeks till he could o' had his choice o' a dozen girls. You see, they got to talkin to him an studyin them eyes o' hiss'n, an fust thing they knowed they was hankerin after 'em. But Jabe got partic'lar. They was a time when he'd been tickled to death to have any girl that wore dresses keep comp'ny with him, but he kep' raisin his idees every day till fin'ly he sot his mind on winnin Hetty Allen, that was the blamedest purtiest girl in the whole country an had a dozen fine lookin fellers with good horses an buggies an some land tryin to court her, an blame if he didn't git her. An the funniest part of it all is that there ain't no purtier young uns anywhere than them seven children o' Jabe's. An they all got blue eyes, every one of 'em, an the rest is like their mother."

The Sun Is Blue.

Professor S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, says:

"If we could rise above the earth's atmosphere, to view it, the sun must have a decidedly bluish tint to the naked eye. The proper color of the sun is blue—not merely bluish, but positively and distinctly blue."

HOW A BULLET TRAVELS.

Lessons the Soldier Is Taught In Learning How to Shoot.

The soldier is taught that the bullet travels through the air in a curved line called the trajectory, and that three forces act upon it—first, the exploded charge, tending to drive it forward in a straight line along the line of fire; second, the force of gravity, and, third, the air resistance. At 200 yards, owing to these forces, the bullet, traveling at the rate of 2,000 feet a second, will have fallen about two feet. In the excitement of firing at close quarters the aim will invariably be too high.

It has been calculated that when the enemy approaches within 350 yards the soldiers will instinctively fire as much as two feet or three feet above their heads. Now, it has been found by experiment that the fact of fixing bayonets will cause the bullet to drop a distance of about 2½ feet in 350 yards, and therefore when about this distance from the enemy soldiers are instructed to fix bayonets, in order to counteract the excessive elevation of their aim.

The recruit learns that the mean extreme range of the bullet is 3,500 yards, and that the longest shot ever observed was 3,760 yards. He is taught the penetrating power of his weapon, a subject full of interest. To take one or two examples, rammed earth gives less protection than loose; bullets easily find their way through joints of walls, while a concentrated fire of about 150 rounds at 200 yards will breach a nine inch brick wall.

Only experience can teach a soldier how much he must aim to the right or left of his mark to counteract the force of the wind. A side wind has more effect on the flight of the bullet than a wind blowing directly toward the firer. The soldier must learn the habits of his rifle, since some shoot higher or lower than others. Every rifle, like every marksman, has its own individuality.—Pearson's Weekly.

AN INCIDENT IN HAITI.

Illustrating the Peculiar Treating Custom In Vogue There.

Of course there is in Haiti a small circle of native born creoles, who are naturally born ladies and gentlemen, exquisite in their courtly manners and most desirable as friends. Then the white men who are living there, as I have already mentioned, are characters. If they take a liking to you, all they have or can capture is yours. The following will illustrate this characteristic:

Mine host and a friend were walking through the leading thoroughfare of one of the towns when the friend suddenly came to a standstill and, placing his long nervous index finger on mine host's breast, remarked:

"My dear boy, in here they make the best cocktails in Haiti. I have spent three fortunes in assuring myself of the truth of this. Let's go in and try one."

There was a prompt adjournment from the pathwalk to the interior of the building, a few minutes of delightful, expectant silence as the ingredients were shaken together, a mutual bow, followed by disappearance of the liquids.

Friend—How do you like that?

Mine Host—Delicious!

Friend—Let us have another.

Mine Host—Certainly, only this second one is on me.

Friend—Make no mistake, my boy; they are both on you. I've no money.

It is the unexpected that happens, especially in Haiti the unknown.—Henry Sandham in Harper's Magazine.

Chickens In Haiti.

The natives call the island "Eye-te.' Nearly every one I have met who can speak English at all drops the "h" and picks it up after the manner of the London costermonger and his cousins, the cockneys and 'Arry boys. Apples in Eye-te are happles. It is a great chicken country, the variety of poultry depending entirely on the color of the complexion of the incoming president. If he be yellow, the "yaller legged" Dominique is permitted to thrive alone in his glory. Every black legged chicken is killed, and any person caught harboring one is bound to suffer. On the other hand, if the president be black only black legged poultry is in the fashion. The "yaller legs" are destroyed. Similar conditions prevail in Santo Domingo.—Victor Smith in New York Press.

Smelling a Railway.

Do you know that a railway track has an odor? The fact was learned from a blind man who was walking with a friend amid strange surroundings in Westchester county last week.

"Is a train coming?" he asked.

"Why do you ask?" his friend inquired, for, though there was a railway track a few hundred feet ahead of them there was not the slightest sound to indicate its presence.

"I smell the rails," he answered.

He did smell them, and though his friend's nose was not nearly so sensitive, he could with his head within an inch of the rails detect an odor like that from slightly heated iron filings.—New York Herald.

Blew Him Good.

Arkansan—It's an ill wind blows nobody some good.

Easterner—How about a cyclone?

Arkansan—Same thing applies. Last one went through here brought me a horse and wagon, a cow stable and a good, steady farm hand, things I've needed for two years.—Ohio State Journal.

To Stop Nosebleed.

To stop nosebleed cut some blotting paper about an inch square, roll it about the size of a lead pencil and put it up the nostril that is bleeding. The hollow in it will fill the space between the tube and the nose and will very soon coagulate and thereby stop the flow of blood.—New York Times.

IN MEMORY ONLY.

Russell Employes' Picnic a Thing of the Past.

GOOD RAILWAY SERVICE.

This and the Pleasantness of One of Ohio's Picnic Resorts Combine to Make the Affair One of the Most Enjoyable in the History of Local Excursions.

The second annual excursion and picnic of Russell & Co.'s Employes' Mutual Benefit Association, at Euclid Beach park on Saturday, is a thing of the past, and to suggest a particular in which the affair could have been made more memorable or enjoyable is almost an impossibility. The service rendered by the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company to the fifteen hundred or more excursionists was first class. The rolling stock of which the sections were made up was in perfect condition, the result of careful inspection on the day previous, and, figuratively speaking, the seventy-eight miles that lie between Massillon and Cleveland, via Navarre, were covered on the "wings of the wind," especially so on the Cleveland division, where the rate often reached the vicinity of sixty miles per hour. The excellent condition of the Cleveland division track was a matter of wonderment to not a few of the Massillonians who had not ridden over the "Tip-Top" since the time when it went under the name of the C. C. & S. Much credit for its first class condition is due to its superintendent, C. A. Van Dusen, formerly of this city.

As Saturday's INDEPENDENT stated, the first section, which left Massillon at 6:15, reached the Ontario street depot in Cleveland at 9:20, and the second section, which followed the first out of Massillon fifteen minutes later, arrived half an hour later. The return was not quite as fast, but as the last person on the last section alighted from the train at a seasonable hour, no cause for complaint existed. The two trains left Cleveland at 6 and 6:15 and reached home at 9:40 and 10:20 in the evening. A hundred or more of the excursionists got themselves in a temporary difficulty in Cleveland by misunderstanding the announcement of the time of departure, thinking that 6 was the hour set for their departure from the park, instead of from the depot. They acted on their understanding of the situation, and when they reached the depot realized their mistake. A train of several coaches, gotten up hastily under orders from the courteous officials, was soon pursuing the second section. The latter was held at Kent, where the belated excursionists were transferred to the train that they had missed.

A few of the excursionists scattered about the city on the arrival of the train at Cleveland, but the path of the great majority lay in the direction of the Euclid Beach boat dock, about half a mile distant. Those coming on the first section were landed at the park early, but those who came on the second were not quite so fortunate, the captain of the boat which awaited them, and which ran on a scheduled time, refusing to leave his moorings until the regular hour of departure making it 12 o'clock before many reached the resort. Quite a few of the more timid-hearted, who were averse to entrusting their persons to the waves of old Erie for a ride twelve miles long, took the street car going and returning to the beach. Rough seas and a shower were encountered by several boat loads on the return voyage, and blanched faces and disordered stomachs were not a few when the Cuyahoga river dock was reached.

Situated on a low bluff overlooking one of the finest beaches along Lake Erie, with shade in plenty, winding driveways and walks among the trees, pleasant seats and tables in all the cool places for the convenience of tired lunchers, all who had never before visited the park were captivated by its convenience and desirability as a picnicking resort, while others who had been there before found many new features in the way of betterment. Between the two, very few indeed were the words of criticism of the place, or regrets on the part of Russell employes on their choice of the place for holding their annual outing. Naturally the first thing to come up for consideration in the mind of every loyal Massillonian on reaching the grounds was his noon-day repast. Justice done to this, that the same fate was meted out to all the numerous attractions on the grounds goes without saying. Hundreds disported themselves on the beach and among the rolling waves beneath the bathhouse, while others still glided about the waxed floors, soared heavenward on the Ferris wheel, took rides on a dozen and one contrivances, bowled, took in the theaters, and ever and anon wished for a drink of Massillon's unsurpassed city water. No programme of sports was arranged for the occasion, it being deemed useless on account of the other pastimes which claimed the attention of the picnickers.

While the number attending was, perhaps, not as large as last year's excursion, this did not in the least detract from the enjoyability of the day, and Chairman Howarth and his picnic committee are entitled to great credit for the labors expended by them in making the outing the success that it was.

Beautiful Women.

A clear complexion can come only from pure blood and a healthy liver and stomach. Knox Stomach Tablets purify the blood and rid the system of the poisons that show on the skin in pimples and blotches. Fifty doses fifty cents at druggists.

Delay is Dangerous

Hence the British Doctors have again extended the time for free treatment to September 29th. All so-called incurable cases are requested to call at Suite 16 and 18 Wernet Block, Canton, O.,

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Suite 16 and 18, Wernet block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before September 29th.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before September 29th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting all skin diseases rupture, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

Penny Headache Cure

A truly wonderful discovery containing none of the dangerous drugs found in ALL OTHER headache remedies.

One Tablet Cures
One Horrible Headache
IN JUST
One Minute FOR ONLY
One Cent —GUARANTEED.

Ask your druggist for STRONG'S PENNY HEADACHE TABLETS, or send 2c. stamp for FREE Sample Package.

Remember that **Diamond Digest Tablets** are positively guaranteed to cure any case of DYSPEPSIA and restore the bowels and liver to natural action in two weeks or money refunded.

DIAMOND DRUG CO., 84 W. B'way, N. Y.

Dr. John McGlade, of Mt. Zion, Mo., says: In all my thirty years practice I have never found anything to compare with DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS in Gastric Ulcers, Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels and they surely deserve the endorsement of every physician in the land.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

RUCKER'S
Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the
Liver and Kidneys
And purify the **BLOOD.** 'Aids Digestion and cures all forms of **STOMACH** disorders.
Removes all kinds of
....WORMS....
KORAK OIL
CURES ALL PAIN.
Price, 50 Cents.
For sale only by
CRAIG, The Druggist.

A Charmed Life.

The scenery along the Kentucky river above and below Harrodsburg has been justly compared to the highlands of the Hudson. Towering cliffs hundreds of feet in height impress the beholder. In "Historical Sketches of Kentucky" an incident is told of one of the highest of these.

Jotham Strout was hoeing corn in the bottom just opposite the ferry, when his attention was attracted by a rattling noise above his head. Looking up, he was staggered at seeing a man tumbling down the fearful precipice, now touching and grasping at a twig, now at a root, without being able to check himself. Finally, with a crashing of limbs, he landed in the top of a buckeye tree about 50 feet above the general level of the bottom.

Mr. Strout ran to the place with all haste, dreading to find a dead man and not doubting he would be terribly injured if alive, for the distance the man had fallen was 170 feet, and from the last point where he had touched the rock to the top of the tree where he lodged was 45 feet.

Fancy Mr. Strout's surprise, then, to find the man standing erect at the foot of the tree, feeling of his arms and body.

"Are you hurt?" cried Mr. Strout.

"That's what I'm trying to find out, my friend," was the answer. "It's my impression that I am alive, but rather sore."

Not a bone was broken, and despite a few bruises the man seemed to be as sound as before the terrible fall.

"That fellow bore a charmed life," was Mr. Strout's remark whenever he told the story.

Four Legged Weather Prophets.

Though the tortoise is an excellent weather prophet, the fact is known to comparatively few people. Tortoise farmers on the African coast notice that even 24 hours before rain falls these curious animals prepare for it by seeking the convenient shelter of overhanging rocks. It may be a bright, clear, sunshiny morning, but the farmers believe implicitly in the tactics of the tortoise, who is seldom mistaken, for the downpour is certain to come within the time stated.

A pet tortoise would be a practical present to bestow on one's friends. This curious premonition of the approach of rain is shared by many other animals and birds and may be explained partially by the fact that while rain is forming the atmosphere is increasing in weight, but there may also be some need of moisture which makes them aware of its approach or some habits of life which make them thus sensitive.—Chicago Record.

Cool and Methodical.

A lawyer who worthily bears a distinguished name occupies an old fashioned mansion on the edge of New York. His sister, who lives with him, tells a laughable story, which is reported in Harper's Round Table, illustrating his coolness and love of method.

Recently his sister tiptoed into his room some time after midnight and told him she thought burglars were in the house. The lawyer put on his dressing gown and went down stairs.

In the back hall he found a rough looking man trying to open a door that led into the back yard. The burglar had unlocked the door and was pulling at it with all his might. The lawyer, seeing the robber's predicament, called to him:

"It does not open that way, you idiot! It slides back!"

Dress.

Some women in this world have a new gown every other week, while there are other women who esteem themselves lucky if once in three months they get a chance to look through a fashion magazine.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—Our family realize so much from the use of Grain-o that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but Grain-o I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain. Yours for health.

C. F. MYERS.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Stark County Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 4 to 7, inclusive, excursion tickets will be sold to Canton by Pennsylvania company, good returning Saturday, September 8.

YOUNG MAN!

Are you Saving Money?

Better begin at once by investing in one of our lots.

$10 down will start you on the road to riches.

Our lots are sure to increase in value.

Have You Money?

We have figures to show that you can make 8 per cent. or more if you invest with us.

Lots from $150 to $600.

Business property and dwellings for sale. Office open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

FALL STYLES.

Do
You want
to see the most
Stylish Lines of Hats
Shirts, Neckwear, Etc.,
in Massillon?

We
have them.
Nothing Better.
Call at once to see them.
We can suit you in style,
in quality, and in price.

Doll's Hat and Shirt Store
4 East Main St.

BUY THE GENUINE
SYRUP OF FIGS
... MANUFACTURED BY ...
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
NOTE THE NAME.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

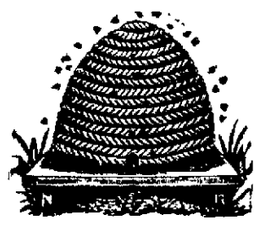
The 19-20th Century school year, the 55th of the College, begins September 18, 1900. Collegiate, Academic, Normal, Oratory, Business, Music and Art departments. Increased equipments and attendance.

Total expense for tuition, board and room can be kept below $3.50 a week.

Fall term, Sept. 18-Dec. 19; Winter, Jan. 2-March 27, Spring, April 2-June 20. Summer School, June 25-August 9, 1901. Catalog free. ALLIANCE, OHIO.

Advantages are numerous and significant. The location, favorable and healthful.

THE BEE HIVE



A SPECIAL SALE OF

COLORED SHIRT WAISTS,

Commencing Tuesday Morning.

25c. At this price we will close out the remainder of our stock of Colored Wash Shirt Waists. There are only 16 dozen of them left. Many different patterns and all styles and sizes. These waists used to sell at from 50c to $1.75 each, and the closing price includes every colored Wash Shirt Waist in our store.

They will be displayed on a table near the entrance.

The fine White Shirt Waists are divided into two lots at 69 and 98c, on a table in the center aisle.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Conrad Hotel Parlors

MASSILLON, O.

He Works Wonders

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Witmore Method

OF..

Magnetic Treatment

Extremely Extraordinary are the Cures Daily Being Performed by Dr. Heard, the Physician Phenomenon

Whose Marvelous Power in Healing the Sick Has Been a Source of Wonder, and Astonishment to All.

His Great Success, and the Rapidity of His Cures Are a Revelation to the Medical World.

[Copied from the New York Papers]

The remarkable advancements by the physician phenomenon in the science of analytic and magnetic healing continues to attract crowds of anxious and afflicted people. His wonderful success has spread like wildfire among those who had given up all hope of ever being well again, and they are, by hundreds, availing themselves of this miraculous power and gift of healing, which has proven to be the surest, quickest and most reliable means of cure ever offered a long-suffering public both in Europe and America.

At his office may be seen the paralytic, the palsied, the consumptive, dyspeptic and scrofulous, gathered among the deaf, blind and rheumatic, or those whose life is being daily sapped through youthful follies and indiscretions, unfortunates, nervous, lingering torments of a debilitated and deranged constitution, the sufferings of the just and the unjust There is no kind or variety of disease which is not cured by this gifted magnetic healer Every name, nature and condition of disease, that all other physicians have given up as incurable seem but as play to him for he is so strongly endowed by nature with such great magnetic power that he is able to break up congestion and cure most obstinate chronic diseases sometimes with only a single treatment.

His patients are numbered among all classes of people—the rich and poor, the educated and the ignorant, the intelligent and refined People with the most profound reason have given up their prejudices, been convinced and are now profiting by what they have seen and know to be facts Having thoroughly realized the folly of waiting and suffering weeks, months and even years, with disease that could as well be cured in a day, reason and judgment, in place of experiment and theory, have taken the helm and guided them to the invincible power of magnetic healing, which is the active principle of all life, action, and health giving force

The most astonishing and truly remarkable cures which he has absolutely performed in public and the great number he is treating daily in his private parlors, speak louder and more convincing than words of the mysterious skill he possesses His cures are certainly as lasting as they are miraculous, and were they performed at any previous period of the world's history they would certainly be considered miracles indeed

To see and to know positively that he is a verity, curing all manner of ailments simply by laying on hands, and that in the most incredibly short space of time, is creating an exciting episode in this city. Almost every train coming to New York brings some poor, suffering, afflicted man or woman to him, and to witness the delight of these people as they return to their homes—renewed beings, in the possession of new life, health and energy—is certainly the opportunity of a lifetime and is profoundly appreciated and widely commended by an intelligent public.

None will forget the wonderful cures made by the physician's phenomenon in public at the Army and Navy hall, before hundreds of people, and his private treatments are even more wonderful, as privacy affords facilities for using instruments and medicines in special cases that could not be used in public. People who have been suffering for years should not neglect this opportunity of being cured

The Doctor will give one more week's demonstration of his ability as an analytic and magnetic healer, which ability is also backed by his diplomas as a graduate from the best medical school. So all incredulous parties are invited to see his credentials, of which $1,000 reward is offered to any one proving them false. The Doctor needs no introduction as all readers of the New York papers for the last few months are conversant with the facts of the remarkable cures he has performed after all other measures failed. Those who desire the services of this wonderfully gifted physician should lose no time in consulting him as he makes no charge for curing nervous trouble, pains and aches, as he rarely gives medicine to that class of patients

EXPOSITION'S STAR YEAR.

Pittsburg Show Promises to Be the Best In It's History.

With the best musical organizations that are procurable in America, an entirely new list of special attractions of the highest order, a complete renovation of the buildings and a largely increased list of exhibitors, this year's Pittsburg Exposition promises to be the most successful one in its history.

The Exposition opens on the evening of September 5, with the Banda Rossa, Italy s most famous musical organization, as the musical attraction. This band occupies the same place in Italy that Sousa does in this country, and its leader, Eugenio Sorrentino, like Sousa, is a writer of catchy marches. The band has been in America for nearly two years. During the present summer it has been at the northwestern lake resorts, where its popularity has been unbounded. While at Lake Harriet, near Minneapolis, Signor Sorrentino composed a funeral march for the late King Humbert, of Italy.

Emil Paur, conductor of the New York Philharmonic society, and for many years conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra, will follow the Banda Rossa at the Exposition, with the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, of New York, remaining from September 17 to 22. M. Paur's engagement is the result of increased preference for orchestral music that has been manifested in Western Pennsylvania in late years, and his company, and that of Walter Damrosch, who comes to the Exposition later, are the leaders in their line in America.

EUGENIO SORRENTINO.

Following M. Paur the Exposition will have for a week the inimitable Sousa, direct from Paris, where his band has been easily the most popular musical attraction at the big French show The Damrosch orchestra will then be the attraction for two weeks, after which Sousa will return and remain until the close of the Exposition

The Crystal Maze in which young and old will delight to wander in perplexity, is a new feature A fine demonstration of what may be accomplished by the aid of electricity will be given in the presentation of "A Day in the Alps," a spectacular representation of a Swiss village covering a period of 24 hours It is given in a darkened room and lasts about 20 minutes.

The cinematograph will have new pictures representing the stirring scenes of the South African and Chinese wars taken right on the field of action, besides many other novelties in the way of other events, humorous scenes and oddities.

The main building this year will be a dream of beauty. A peculiar fact in connection with the decorations is that they were fashioned and designed solely by women

For out-of town visitors a concession of one fare for the round trip has been granted, besides which numerous special excursions will be run. At the grounds every accommodation furnished by a city will be at the disposal of visitors There will be an excellent cafe while those who bring a luncheon with them will find ample accommodation for its enjoyment. There will be a postoffice, a telegraph office, a long-distance telephone station and an emergency hospital

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr King's New Discovery for consumption coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it Call on Z T. Baltzly, druggist, and get a free bottle. Regular size 50c and $1 Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind he says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take I can now eat anything and have a new ease on life." Only 50c, at Z. T Baltzly's drug store Every bottle guaranteed

Ladies

Don't miss the big bargains in boots and shoes at Pille's removal sale. Everything at cost.

POISONS IN MURDER.

THE USE OF THE SUBTLER DRUGS SELDOM BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Strychnine and Arsenic Are Clumsy Agents of Death, as Their Traces Remain In the Victim Indefinitely. Poisons In Novels and Plays.

"A recent newspaper article," said a physician, "called attention to two curious facts, or rather, alleged facts, about poison. First, that it is so seldom resorted to by murderers, and, second, that its use is almost invariably followed by detection. One might answer both statements with the question: How do we know? How do we know that the few clumsy cases that come to light represent the sum of that kind of crime?

"It is undeniably true that there are certain drugs which, if administered with skill, would be almost impossible to detect. Their symptoms are practically identical with those of familiar diseases, and a little while after death they decompose, change form and disappear.

"It would be possible, too, to inoculate a victim with the germs of some deadly malady. He would then go to his grave with a real case of consumption or pneumonia or lockjaw, and there would be nothing to arouse the shadow of suspicion. I believe firmly that such crimes are committed and never discovered, but I believe also that they are very rare. The real safeguard of a community lies in the fact that so few murderers possess the requisite skill.

"Educated people seldom commit deliberate murder," continued the doctor, "and the uneducated mind instinctively associates poison with two substances—arsenic and strychnine. They are the deadly drugs most familiar to the public, and fortunately they are easily detected. Murder by arsenic is infinitely clumsy. To begin with, the symptoms are marked and peculiar; being a metallic product, its traces remain in the body an indefinite time.

"Last summer a woman in Barcelona, Spain, confessed that she had poisoned her sister with arsenic 15 years before. The grave was opened and the coffin found to contain nothing but dust and ashes, but a chemical test showed unmistakably the presence of the drug.

"Mrs. Maybrick was accused of killing her husband with arsenic, and the test revealed it plainly not only in the remains, but in certain medicines. The demonstration was so conclusive that she finally arose in court and admitted giving him a 'white powder,' but insisted that she followed his own express directions.

"One of the most ingenious cases of poisoning I ever heard of occurred some years ago in another state. A young physician plotted to kill a wealthy farmer. He knew the latter was taking quinine for a cold and, meeting him one day, asked to see what size capsules he used. While pretending to examine them, he slipped in one containing strychnine. The farmer happened on it nearly a week later and died in convulsions. An autopsy revealed the poison, but the affair was a deep mystery until the doctor committed suicide, leaving a written confession.

"The poisonings that occur in novels and on the stage are usually very amusing to a student of toxicology," said the physician in conclusion. "I remember in 'Sam'l of Posen,' which was produced with such success by M. B. Curtis, the drummer hero was temporarily knocked out by a poisoned cigar. He took two or three whiffs, and over he rolled. I would like very much to know the name of the drug that would produce that sort of effect.

"Nearly all the poisoning in fiction is equally surprising. There is a well known English romance in which the heroine inhales the fragrance of a bunch of roses and instantly falls dead. Needless to say, the poisoned perfume is wholly unknown to science.

"Another story— But I could keep on citing instances all night. History isn't much better. Most of the yarns of the Borgias and Medicis are pure moonshine, especially those about poisoned gloves, poisoned tapers and other applications of drugs or things that are touched or handled.

"The tale of the book which was anointed on the margins with some deadly substance that killed the person who moistened his fingers to turn the leaves has possibly a foundation in truth, but, I confess, I would be puzzled to know how to prepare such a volume. Almost anything that might be used would instantly betray itself by its taste.

"In the middle ages powdered glass is said to have been a favorite material with which to 'doctor' food, and you'll find some interesting data on the subject in the autobiography of Cellini, the goldsmith. It is occasionally used by negroes right here in the south. Of course, powdered glass isn't a true poison. It sometimes kills by setting up internal inflammation. Oftener it has no effect at all." — New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Dog Story.

Animals have sentiment, and they do reason. Lord Sandwich had two intelligent, companionable little white dogs. He was fond of both. They were much attached to him and devoted to each other. One white pet fell sick, and he watched over the little creature. But no care sufficed to save it, and it died. The loving master said that he himself would bury the dog, and he did so. The living Pomeranian stood by, grieving as sincerely as the bereaved master. But the survivor could never again endure Lord Sandwich, shunned him and was utterly irreconcilable for all time. He thought that the master had killed and buried his canine comrade.—London News.

A POPULAR MISTAKE.

The Idea That Professional Men Have an Easy Time.

"People who work with their hands, especially farmers, are apt to think that professional men have an easy time of it," said a lawyer of this city. "It's an amusing mistake. The farmer stops at sundown, and the laborer works ten hours at the outside. The average professional man works from 12 to 14 hours day in and day out, all the year around. Often, at a pinch, he will work from 16 to 20 hours for several days in succession, and he will work when he is sick or suffering severe physical pain, something the manual toiler wouldn't dream of. Of course he takes short intervals of rest, like everybody else. The human engine isn't capable of absolutely sustained endeavor for over an hour at a stretch.

"Watch a day laborer, who seems to be plodding along like a machine, and you'll find that he really rests more than half the time. He looks at some well dressed doctor, lawyer, broker or man of affairs and says to himself: 'Oh, you doggoned lazy rascal! If you only had to work like me!' The truth is that the chap he envies is putting an amount of concentration and continued energy into his daily toil that would kill the man who works with his hands alone in less than a week.

"I don't mean this as any reflection on the laborer, who is also no doubt doing his level best. I simply mean that the demands on brain production are a third again as severe as the demands on muscle production. For sheer staying qualities there is nothing in the world that equals the nervous, high strung, frail looking modern professional man."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

JESS AND THE BEAR.

Brain Saved the Man, but Lost His Life In the Bargain.

There is a story connected with the last bear killed about here which fond grandpapas often told the children seated on their knees. It appears that the celebrated "Uncle Jess" had spent all his life as a trapper and hunter, and never a mishap had befallen him. But one night, in his anxiety to shake a coon, he climbed the shell of an old tree.

As he began shaking the neighboring limb the stump to which he was clinging gave way, and he sank feet first into the hollow center. All efforts to escape were impossible, and the pious hunter had resolved to pass the remainder of his life in prayer, when toward night his supplications were interrupted. Looking up, he beheld the eye of a bear looking straight down at him.

Then the animal turned about and backed down the inside of the stump. Hardly knowing what to do, Uncle Jess put up his hands in protection and grasped the bear. Now it was the bear's turn to be frightened. He scrambled up again, while the hunter hung on for his life and was carried with safety to the top.

Here the bear's real trouble began, for with so heavy a weight it was impossible for him to turn about and back down, so he tried it head first, but that was no easy matter to the beast, and he fell with a heavy thud to the ground below and was killed, while Uncle Jess went home and told the truthful tale, to be handed down to his children.—Springfield Republican.

Siam's Million Priests.

According to a lecture on Siam delivered recently in London by John Bartlett, that country has more than its share of priests. The population of Siam, he said, amounted to about 6,000,000, and a curious feature was the large preponderance of Chinese, more especially in Bangkok. The Chinese practically controlled all the trade and commerce of the place. There were hardly any Siamese merchants. One million of the people were in the priesthood. He had traveled up river through the main territory of Siam for a distance of 350 miles, and during the journey it had been absolutely impossible to get out of sight of a temple. In each temple there were from 10 to 300 priests, supported entirely by the people. Of the 1,000,000 priests only 200,000 were actively engaged. The remaining 700,000 were passing through the priesthood.

Paper and String.

Franklin's time honored and cumulative adage, "For want of the nail the shoe was lost, for want of the shoe the horse was lost, for want of the horse the man was lost," should have the addendum of twine and paper bags put to it to make it complete.

Few things are more aggravating than to be ready to tie up a package and find no string, or to carry a few apples, oranges, eggs or bulbs a short distance and find no bag to hold them. Strings should always be wound in a ball and kept ready for immediate use where the family may find them, and paper bags, as soon as emptied, should be folded neatly and laid in a drawer for use as needed.

Boys of the Olden Time.

Boys have always been boys. There is no doubt that Shem and Ham pitched coppers or played jackstraws on the shady side of the ark, while Noah, who couldn't find them, had to feed the stock himself, or that David held up two fingers to Jonathan when he saw him across the block and that they therewith went in swimming in the Jordan against the express prohibition of their mothers.—Minneapolis Journal.

Greasy baths may be made perfectly clean by lightly scouring with a wet flannel dipped in common salt.

The farmer gets along all right if things don't go against the grain.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

LAST MAN ON EARTH.

WHAT IS THE DREAD FATE THAT AWAITS THIS MORTAL?

Many Theories as to the Manner of Life and Death That Will Be the Portion of the Last Relic of Humanity as It Now Exists.

Astronomers tell us that the day must come when the earth will, like the moon, wheel through the heavens a dead and barren ball of matter—airless, waterless, lifeless. But long, long before that time man will be extinct, will have disappeared so utterly that not so much as the bleached skeleton of a human being will be visible on all the millions of square miles of the surface of this planet.

Unless by some huge and universal cataclysm the whole race is swept at once into eternity it is but reasonable to suppose that man, like any other race of animals, will disappear slowly and that eventually there will be but a single human being left—some old, old man, gray headed and bearded, and left to wander alone in a solitude that may be imagined, but not described.

How will he die, this last relic of the teeming millions that once transformed the face of the globe and ruled undisputed masters of every other living thing? There are many fates that may befall him. He may go mad with the horror of loneliness and himself end his own miserable existence. He may be eaten by the vast reptiles or giant insects which will then probably infest the solitudes.

But his fate may be far weirder and more dreadful. Scientists say that, as we burn the coal and timber we are still so richly supplied with, we let loose into the atmosphere an ever increasing volume of carbonic acid gas. Much of this is taken up by plants, but not all. It must increase and eventually poison the breathable air, filling the valleys and mounting slowly to the hill tops, where the last remains of animal life are striving for existence. The last man will climb higher and higher, but eventually the suffocating invisible flood will reach and drown him.

Again, it is said that the earth as it gets older is cracking like dry mud. These cracks will increase until at last they will let the waters of the oceans and rivers sink into the fiery center of the globe. Then will occur an explosion so terrible as may startle the inhabitants of neighboring worlds. The last man in this case will probably be some arctic explorer or Eskimo whom the vast plains of ice around will save from instant death and leave to grill a few moments till the ice continents are swallowed by redhot gases and steam.

Suppose these earth cracks develop more slowly, they may suck away the water without devastating explosions. Then the last man's fate will be the worst describable. He will die of thirst. The scene of his death will probably be the great valley in the bed of the Atlantic ocean, off the Brazilian coast, half way between Rio Janeiro and the cape, where now six miles of green water lie between the steamer's keel and the abysmal slime beneath. There, hopelessly digging in the ever drying mud, he must perish and leave his bones to parch on a waterless planet.

The antarctic polar ice cap has been growing thicker and heavier for uncounted ages. The distance from the south pole to the edge of this ice cap is 1,400 miles. The ice rises steadily from the edge to the center. At that center it cannot be less than 12 miles in thickness—twice as thick as Mount Everest is high.

Suppose it splits. Imagine the gigantic mass of water and ice that will come sweeping up north over the oceans and continents of the earth! Where, then, will the last man breathe his final gasp? High up in the snows of some great range he will perish miserably of cold and starvation, looking down on a huge shallow sea, beneath whose tossing waters will lie the whole of the races of the world.

Or last, and perhaps dreariest fate of all, the human race may outlive other mammals and last until the sun, as some day it must, grows dull and cold and vegetation dies from the chilled earth. The miserable remnant of earth's people must then slowly die out after ages of an existence to which that of the Eskimo of today is a paradise.

Doing Without the Dot.

The small letter "i" was formerly written without the dot. The dot was introduced in the fourteenth century to distinguish "i" from "e" in hasty and indistinct writing. The letter "j" was originally used where the letter "j" is now employed. The distinction between "i" and "j" was introduced by the Dutch printers at a comparatively recent date, and the "j" was dotted because the "i," from which it was derived, was written with a dot.

Hint For Writers.

Don't moisten your new pen between your lips before you begin to write. Take your cheap steal pen, dip it in the ink, then hold it in the flame of a match for a few seconds, wipe it carefully, dip it into the ink again, and you have a pen that will make glad the heart within you. Try it once.—Nauvoo Rustler.

Before and After.

"My dear," said Mrs. Hunewell as she poured the coffee at breakfast the other morning, "do you believe in the eternal fitness of things?"

"I used to," replied Hunewell, "but that was before you began to make my shirts."—Chicago News.

An amateur editor has made a fortune by his pen. His father died of grief on reading one of his editorials and left him $150,000.—Nauvoo Independent.

Red Hot from the Gun

Was the ball that hit G B Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the Civil war It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for twenty years Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felons, corns, skin eruptions Best pile cure on earth 25 cents a box Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

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$31.50 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo,

From Chicago via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western line. August 21, September 4 and 18, good returning until October 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs, Deadwood and Rapid City, S. Dak., Casper, Wyo. Quickest time. Best service. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western railway. For full particulars address D. W. Aldridge, 284 Superior street, Cleveland.

New Sleeping Car Line Between Chicago and Mason City, Iowa

The Chicago & Northwestern Ry. announces the establishment of a through sleeping car line between Chicago and Mason City, Iowa, via its new line from Belle Plaine. Through sleeper leaves Chicago 5:30 p. m. daily, arrives Mason City 7:00 a. m. Leaves Mason City 8:00 p. m., arrives Chicago 7:42 a. m. daily. Train leaving Chicago 10:30 p m. daily will have through connections for Mason City daily except Saturday. Through tickets can be obtained of all principal agents.

The Chinese Boxers

are attempting to solve a gigantic problem, but they are going about it in the wrong way and will never succeed. Some people, in this country, seem to think that they have a great a puzzle on their hands in selecting a location for a home. They will certainly go about it in the wrong way unless they inspect the beautiful farming country on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Marinette county, Wisconsin, where the crops are of the best, work plenty, fine markets, excellent climate, pure, soft water; land sold cheap and on long time. Why rent a farm when you can buy one for less than you pay for rent? Address C. E. Rollins, Land Agent, 161 La Salle St, Chicago.

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